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Chapman

Atlas of
**Coal/Minerals and
Important Resource Problem Areas
for Fish and Wildlife**
in the Conterminous United States

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

The Biological Services Program was established within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to supply scientific information and methodologies on key environmental issues that impact fish and wildlife resources and their supporting ecosystems.

Projects have been initiated in the following areas: coal extraction and conversion power plants, mineral development, water resource analysis, including stream alterations and western water allocation, coastal ecosystems and Outer Continental Shelf development, environmental contaminants, National Wetland Inventory, habitat classification and evaluation, inventory and data management systems, and information management.

The Biological Services Program consists of the Office of Biological Services in Washington, D.C., which is responsible for overall planning and management; National Teams, which provide the Program's central scientific and technical expertise and arrange for development of information and technology by contracting with States, universities, consulting firms, and others; Regional Teams, which provide local expertise and are an important link between the National Teams and the problems at the operating level; and staff at certain Fish and Wildlife Service research facilities, who conduct inhouse research studies.

ATLAS OF COAL/MINERALS AND IMPORTANT RESOURCE PROBLEM AREAS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE IN THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES

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PREFACE

The need for an appropriate balance between coal and minerals development activities and fish and wildlife resources has never been greater. Americans are aware of the urgent need for greater productivity from existing mines and the need to rapidly develop new mines. On the other hand it is our intent to protect the current stock of biological resources and where possible to create new habitat for fish and wildlife through sound planning for mine land reclamation. However, for many administrators and scientists, little consolidated information specifically related to fish and wildlife concerns is available for use in national and regional planning for development of mineral extraction facilities.

Beginning in early 1980, the Eastern Energy and Land Use Team, Office of Biological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Department of Energy), initiated development of this atlas depicting the Fish and Wildlife Service's Important Resource Problem Areas (IRPs) and 12 important mineral commodities. The information, presented on 20 semi-transparent maps and in this accompanying descriptive text, should be especially useful to administrators at national and regional planning levels. The Atlas will facilitate recognition of desired balanced objectives for fish and wildlife and mineral resources.

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SUMMARY

This atlas highlights areas in the conterminous United States of potential concern involving coal and minerals development activities and fish and wildlife resources, in particular the Important Resource Problem Areas (IRPs) designated in 1980 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) as areas of emphasis in policy making. National and regional administrators and planners have need of such information due to several national, state, and local laws which currently require landowners to minimize disturbances and adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources and protect and enhance these resources where practicable. This atlas serves as an initial screening tool for planners and administrators to help define areas that may require further analysis prior to development.

The atlas consists of two parts. The first part is a series of twenty 1:7,500,000-scale county-level resolution maps of the conterminous United States that depict deposits of selected mineral resources (coal, copper, geothermal resources, gold, iron, molybdenum, nickel, oil shale/tar sands, peat, phosphate, silver, and uranium), FWS IRPs, Federal Endangered and Threatened Animal Species, and county names. By overlaying a wildlife map onto a mineral map, counties containing both mineral and wildlife resources will be highlighted, thus serving as an initial screening tool to help define areas of concern. The maps can also be used with a variety of other 1:7,500,000-scale maps, such as those in The National Atlas of the United States of America (USGS 1970). The second part of the atlas is a text that serves to orient the reader as to the use of the 20 maps and contains background information on IRPs, the mineral commodities, and environmental impacts of mineral mining activities, as well as appendices that tabulate the information found in the 20 maps.

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ABBREVIATIONS

FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of the Interior)
IRP	Important Resource Problem
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
USBOM	U.S. Bureau of Mines (Department of the Interior)
USDOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy
USFS	U.S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture)
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey (Department of the Interior)
USWRC	U.S. Water Resources Council

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Robert A. Honig performed work on this atlas in part while serving on a Cooperative Ecological Internship with the Institute of Ecology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208.

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 1.5 million hectares (3.7 million acres) of land in the United States have been disturbed by surface mining between 1930 and 1971 (Paone et al. 1974). This extensive area indicates that potentially serious problems exist for fish and wildlife populations on these lands. In addition, underground mining causes untold impacts to off-site lands and ground water resources. Whether the disturbance is localized or widespread, the total effect is to reduce the amount of available habitat for fish and wildlife and often to render the land and water unfit for healthy, productive fish and wildlife populations. Thus, administrators and regional planners have a need for information that documents areas of possible concern due to coincidence of minerals development activities and fish and wildlife resources. With impending new exploration and mining to supplement future strategic and critical mineral resource needs (Terrell 1980), broad scale planning tools, such as this atlas, will be of increasing use for years to come.

This atlas of fish and wildlife Important Resource Problem areas (IRPs) and 12 selected mineral commodities provides national and regional administrators and scientists with a ready reference document for land use planning purposes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recognized 78 IRPs (Appendix A) as of June 1980. These IRPs, each assigned a given rank from 1 to 78, are described in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IRP Source Document (FWS 1980b) and are depicted in a generalized map of the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) (FWS 1980a). To date however, no published information on IRPs includes the particular counties involved (highly important to national and regional planners), and available maps are not drawn in a commonly used scale (e.g. 1:7,500,000). Also, various categories of fish and wildlife (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and invertebrates) and threatened and endangered species are not mapped. Therefore, it is difficult to define possible areas of concern where mineral commodity developments may impact fish and wildlife habitat.

To depict counties of interest, data for the mineral resources, IRPs, and threatened and endangered species in the 48 conterminous United States were compiled into the Geoecology Data Base (Olson et al. 1980) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee (the Geoecology Data Base does not include Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. territories; thus the scope of this atlas is limited to the conterminous United States). The use of this data base in conjunction with a computer mapping program (Coleman 1978) resulted in the generation of county level maps. Maps of the IRPs and the mineral commodities provide the national and regional planner with an easy to use representation

of the data that can be overlaid in any desired fashion to assist in identifying areas of concern. This will help achieve the desired balance between fish and wildlife habitat preservation and needed mineral development projects.

The need for the kind of data presented in this atlas resulted from several national, state, and local laws dealing with fish and wildlife protection and enhancement in relation to surface mining. The "Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977" (SMCRA), Public Law 95-87, and its supporting Regulations (March 1979) emphasize the need to minimize surface mining impacts to fish and wildlife populations and to return the reclaimed habitat to productive uses, including fish and wildlife habitat among the alternatives. Enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and protection of the biota before and during mining and consideration of post-mining reclamation also are addressed in the Act. Several sections of the Regulations of SMCRA that concern fish and wildlife were remanded by Federal District Court, and thus reference to these sections is inappropriate at this time. However, it is well documented that the mining industry and states have supported enhancement of fish and wildlife on mined lands where possible; and there are already many surface mining programs which benefit fish and wildlife.

In addition to SMCRA, there are other noteworthy federal and state laws relating to surface mining of minerals. For example, pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the U.S. Forest Service is responsible for leasing and land management of National Forest lands (Plantico, in prep.); and -- within the U.S. Department of the Interior -- the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Geological Survey participate in lease management, pursuant to the same law. The Bureau of Land Management administers public mineral resources through several laws. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administer dredge and fill and water quality and quantity permits relating to surface mining. State programs have been established to enforce and monitor surface mining discharges. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to advising the above agencies, manages land incorporated into the National Wildlife Refuge System. Unlike the western United States, where much of the land used for mineral development is administered by federal agencies, most mining in the eastern United States is on private lands under the regulation of state and local laws. Detailed discussion of federal and state laws involving fish and wildlife resources are contained in several documents (e.g. Plantico, in prep.) and numerous documents available from the various agencies.

ATLAS MAPS

The atlas consists of two parts: a series of twenty 1:7,500,000-scale maps; and this text which serves to orient the user to the 20 maps. The twenty 1:7,500,000-scale maps (Table 1) portray, on a county level of resolution, distributions of selected mineral resources (Maps 1-12) and fish and wildlife resources (Important Resource Problems, Maps 13-18; and Federal Endangered and Threatened Animal Species, Map 19), with Map 20 identifying county names. Areas of overlap between a wildlife resource and a mineral resource will be highlighted by overlaying a wildlife map onto a mineral map, or vice versa (or by overlaying the Important Resource Problem Area transparency, supplied inside the back cover of this document, onto Figures 4-15). Thus the maps serve as an initial screening tool for planners and administrators to help define areas that may require further analysis prior to development.

Table 1. Titles of 1:7,500,000-scale national maps.

No.	Title
1*	Coal Reserves
2*	Copper Deposits
3*	Geothermal Resources
4*	Gold Deposits
5*	Iron Deposits
6*	Molybdenum Deposits
7*	Nickel Deposits
8*	Oil Shale and Tar Sands Deposits
9*	Peatlands
10*	Phosphate Deposits
11*	Silver Deposits
12*	Uranium Deposits
13*	FWS Important Resource Problem Areas
14	FWS Important Resource Problem Areas, Birds
15	FWS Important Resource Problem Areas, Fish
16	FWS Important Resource Problem Areas, Invertebrates
17	FWS Important Resource Problem Areas, Amphibians and Reptiles
18	FWS Important Resource Problem Areas, Mammals
19*	Federal Endangered and Threatened Animal Species
20	County Names

* Maps also contained in this text.

Counties were chosen as well-defined geopolitical units and are particularly relevant because many planning and permitting processes occur at that level of government. Counties also serve as spatial units for many data files and can be easily mapped with computer programs. Unfortunately the large size of some counties, especially in the west, can give a distorted visual impression of some parameters. Most of the maps indicate simply the presence or absence of an attribute within counties. Therefore, even if the occurrence of an attribute is restricted to a small portion of a county, the map may give the impression of a much larger occurrence. However, many of the attributes, such as species' ranges or peat deposits, are not well defined. Thus a county-level distribution may very well represent a good approximation of these distributions. Nevertheless, as a result of these factors, care should be taken in making specific interpretations from the maps.

There are 3,071 county units in the conterminous United States as defined in this study. Map 20 identifies county names for the conterminous United States. Appendix C contains these county names in addition to Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes (USDOC 1973). These codes are generally odd numbers assigned sequentially to counties arranged alphabetically within a state. Also in Appendix C are listed the IRP's and minerals occurring within each county. Yellowstone National Park was excluded from the maps since it is a separate county unit exempt from minerals exploitation. The maps were generated with the EZMAP program (Coleman 1978) developed by the Geographic Systems Group for use at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The IRP and minerals data files were added to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Geocology Data Base (Olson et al. 1980) which contains extensive county-level data for environmental attributes in the conterminous United States. These parameters include endangered and threatened species, bird and mammal distributions, vegetation, forestry, agriculture, terrain, climate, and land use. Therefore, additional environmental parameters can be easily integrated into future studies to investigate habitat characteristics of each IRP and potential effects of minerals exploitation.

The use of 1:7,500,000 scale maps permits comparison with numerous other maps that are available at that scale. Examples of such maps are: Water Resources Aggregated Subregions (USWRC 1977); Ecoregions of the United States (Bailey 1976); Ecosystems of the United States (USFS 1978); and many maps in The National Atlas of the United States of America (USGS 1970), including maps concerned with landforms, soils, vegetation, surface and ground water, forest types, land use, minerals, population, federal lands, and many other subjects.

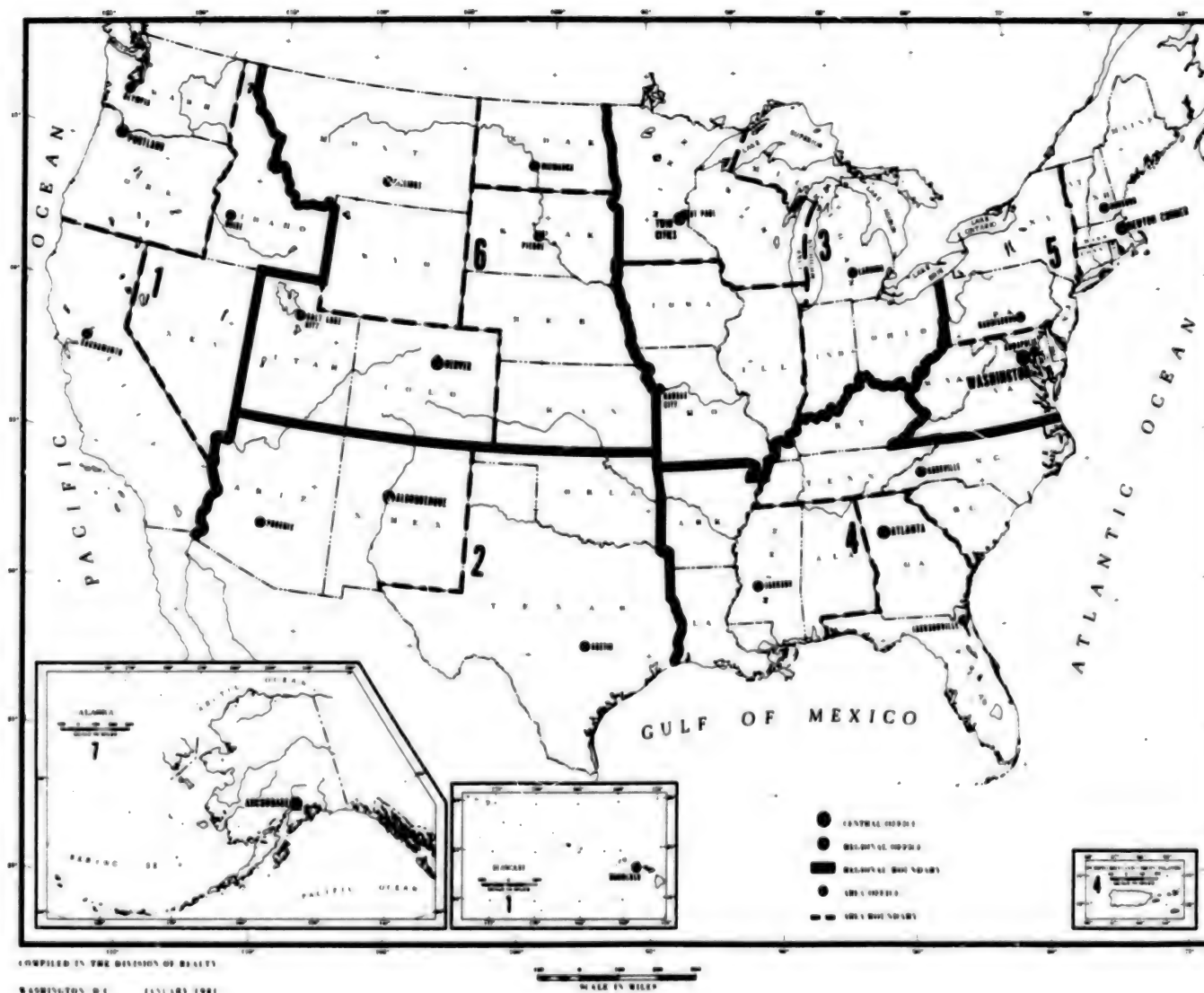


Figure 1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regions.

IMPORTANT RESOURCE PROBLEMS (IRPs)

In September 1979, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of the Interior developed the concept of National Important Resource Problems (IRPs). IRPs are simply defined as those fish and wildlife resources having significant problems in specific geographic areas. Each IRP indicates that a certain species or community of species in a given area is or will be under significant stress. This represented a coordinated attempt to identify program priorities so that FWS efforts can be focused on areas of critical need. The IRP concept is not by any means intended to be an exclusive statement of FWS Habitat Preservation activities, but rather to define areas of emphasis for FWS activities (FWS 1980a, 1980b).

On the basis of a series of ranking factors, FWS assigned priorities to 70 IRPs nationwide. This list was revised in June 1980 to a total of 78 IRPs (Appendix A). The nationally ranked list was formulated from a larger group of IRP proposals determined by the seven FWS Regions (Figure 1) and FWS Research Division. Most IRPs involve aspects of habitat such as physical destruction, chemical contamination, and/or reduction in water quantity and/or quality (FWS 1980a). The key ranking factors included (FWS 1980b):

- * Current status of population;
- * Current status of habitat (of target species);
- * FWS responsibilities for protection, management, or restoration of the resource;
- * Resource value to humans (e.g., recreational or commercial benefits);
- * Magnitude of potential loss;
- * Immediacy of threat;
- * Desired objective for IRP (i.e., desired quantity or quality of species population or human use levels).

Thus, the priority ranking of the IRPs reflects their perceived importance in terms of the fish and wildlife resources

for which FWS has a responsibility (FWS 1980b). Continuing reviews and updates will improve the validity and precision of the work.

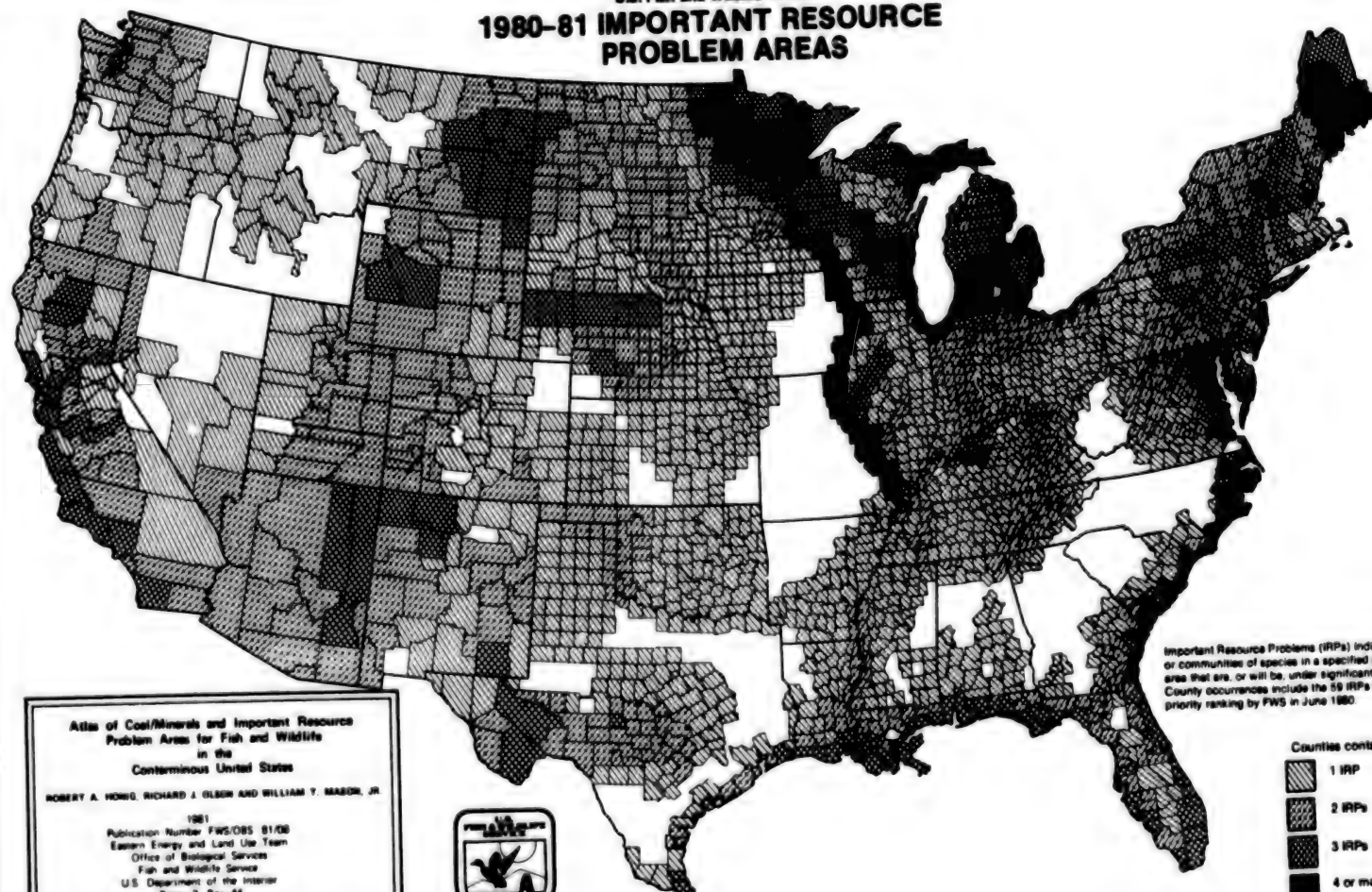
Of the 78 IRPs, 63 are located within the 48 conterminous United States. Four of these -- acid rain, lead poisoning in migratory birds due to use of lead shot by hunters, migratory bird diseases (avian cholera and duck virus enteritis or DVE), and impacts of exotic fish on native endangered fish species -- are national in scope and not relevant to problems resulting from mining activities. Thus, 59 IRPs are within the scope of this atlas.

Maps 13-18 (Figure 2). Geographical distributions of the IRPs at county-level resolution were determined from FWS maps (FWS 1980b) by noting all counties that are totally or partially occupied by an IRP. For IRPs that are primarily concerned with rivers, counties on both river banks are included; adjacent shoreline counties are included for open water IRPs (e.g., Great Lakes, oceans, Gulf of Mexico). Concurrence with these distributions was provided by FWS Regional Offices and FWS Research Division.

Map 13 (and Figure 2) is a composite county-level map of IRPs in the 48 conterminous United States; a transparency of Figure 2 is provided for use as an overlay with the other maps (Figures 1, 3-15) in this text. Maps 14-18 are concerned with single major groups of animal species associated with the IRPs (see Table 1) and are not reproduced in this text. IRPs are listed by associated animal type in Appendix B. Appendix C lists all counties in the conterminous United States along with associated IRPs and minerals.

It should be noted that the FWS Headquarters, Washington, D.C., has issued a set of 8½" X 11" IRP maps, which were prepared for general national and regional planning. These 8½" x 11" maps are not as accurate as the IRP maps contained in this atlas, which have been reviewed by the FWS Regional Offices and contain more detail.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
**1980-81 IMPORTANT RESOURCE
 PROBLEM AREAS**



Atlas of Coal/Minerals and Important Resource
 Problem Areas for Fish and Wildlife
 in the
 Conterminous United States

ROBERT A. HONG, RICHARD J. OLSON AND WILLIAM T. MASON, JR.

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Important Resource Problems (IRPs) indicate species
 or communities of species in a specified geographic
 area that are, or will be, under significant stress.
 County occurrences include the 59 IRPs that were given
 priority ranking by FWS in June 1980.

Counties containing:

- 1 IRP
- 2 IRPs
- 3 IRPs
- 4 or more IRPs

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1980b

Figure 2. County-level distribution of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Priority IRPs (determined June 1980) in the conterminous United States. Nationwide IRPs are not illustrated (see text). A transparent reproduction of this map is included inside the back cover of this document. It can be used to overlay each mineral commodity map (Figures 4-15) to highlight areas of potential concern due to coincidence of IRP and mineral distributions.

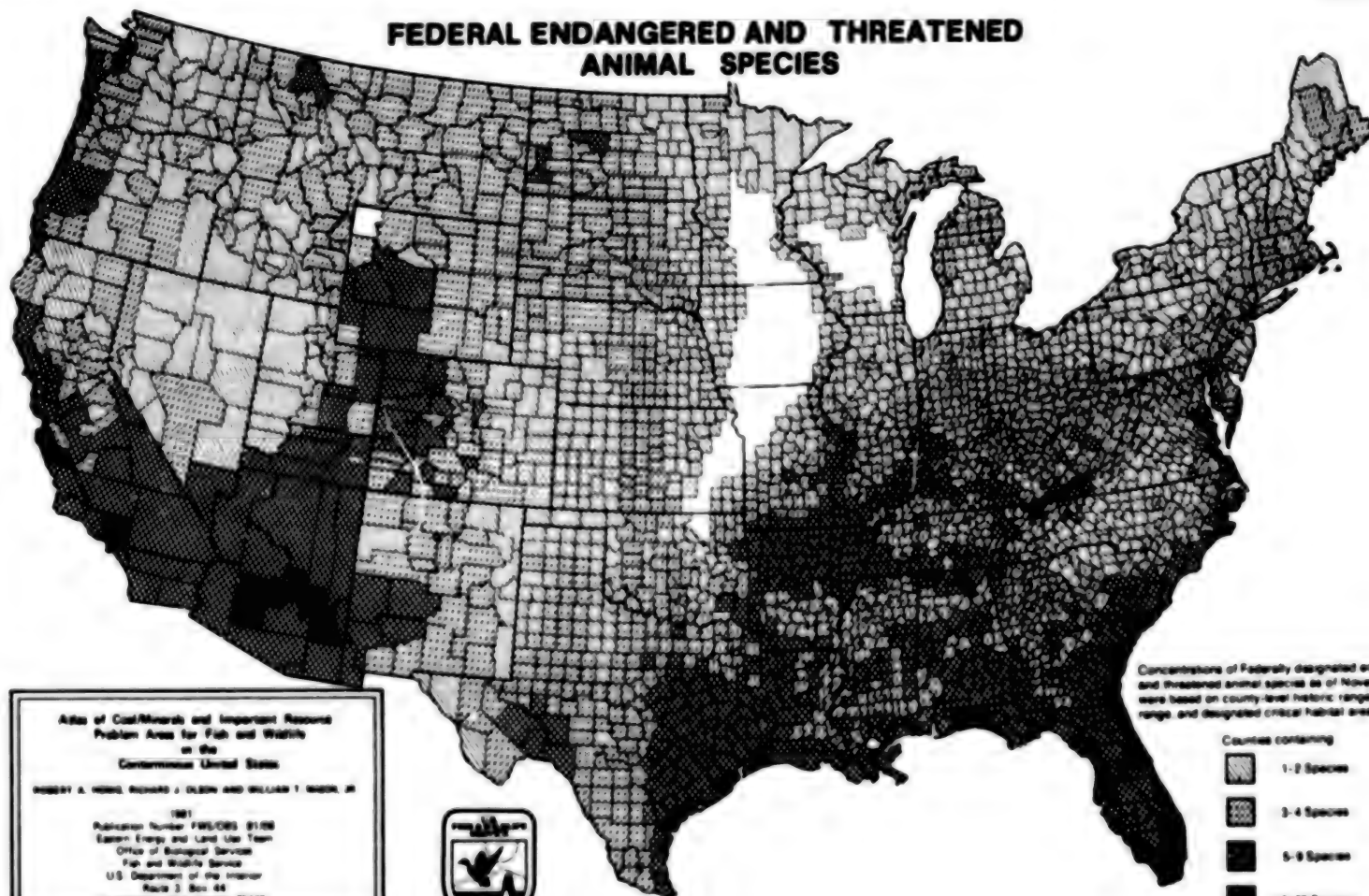
ENDANGERED AND THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES

The present listing of endangered and threatened species is a result of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93-205. This act provides for the conservation of endangered (in danger of extinction) and threatened (those not presently in danger of extinction but likely to become so) species of fish, wildlife, and plants by federal action and by encouraging the development of state programs. The Act authorizes determination and listing of endangered and threatened species (including foreign species) and the portion of their ranges where such status exists; prohibits unauthorized taking, possession, sale, transport, importing, etc., of endangered species; authorizes acquisition of land for the conservation of listed species with land and water conservation funds; and authorizes the assessment of civil and criminal penalties for violating the Act or regulations (FWS 1979; Clark 1979). In addition, Section 7 of

the Endangered Species Act requires that any federal action not jeopardize the existence of listed species nor modify their critical habitat. In November 1978, Public Law 95-632 made extensive revisions to the 1973 Act. Among these revisions was establishment of a process whereby federal agencies may obtain an exemption from the requirements of Section 7 (FWS 1979). The most recent listing of federal endangered and threatened animal species was published on May 20, 1980 (FWS 1980c).

Map 19 (Figure 3). Federal endangered and threatened animal species distribution data for the conterminous United States were compiled from the United States Endangered Species Distribution file (Nagy and Calef 1979). The distribution depicted on Map 19 reflects the May 20, 1980, listing of federal endangered and threatened animal species (FWS 1980c).

FEDERAL ENDANGERED AND THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES



Atlas of Coal/Minerals and Important Resources
Problem Areas for Fish and Wildlife
in the
Conterminous United States

ROBERT A. HARRIS, RICHARD J. OLSEN AND WILLIAM T. BAKER, JR.

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Concentrations of Federally designated endangered and threatened animal species as of November 1980 were based on county-level historic range, present range, and designated critical habitat areas.

- Countries containing
- 1-2 Species
 - 3-4 Species
 - 5-9 Species
 - 10-20 Species

Source: Harris and Olson 1979

Figure 3. Concentrations of federal endangered and threatened animal species.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF MINING ACTIVITIES

Sixteen mineral commodities were chosen for inclusion in the atlas. These commodities were chosen because: (1) they were emphasized, because of their long-range importance to fish and wildlife habitat, by the Minerals Project, Office of Biological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC; and/or (2) they are of considerable economic importance; and (3) data bases containing information concerning their distribution were readily available. County-level distributions of 12 of these commodities -- coal, copper, geothermal resources, gold, iron, molybdenum, nickel, oil shale/tar sands, peat, phosphate, silver, and uranium -- are depicted on Maps 1-12. The selection of only 12 minerals for mapping was based largely on the existing data bases showing reserves by county, and on funding limitations. The other four commodities -- kaolin, limestone and dolomite, sand and gravel, and zinc -- are treated only in the text.

* * *

Degradation of wildlife habitat is a common effect of mining. Disturbances can be caused by intrusions of man, vehicles and machines, odor, and noise. Deterioration of habitat may result from a combination of factors including: destruction of wetlands; increased stream sedimentation due to erosion; chemical water pollution; stream channelization and altered flood drainage; destruction of vegetation and other terrestrial habitats; and air emissions. However, after reclamation, an area may potentially have an increased carrying capacity for wildlife, especially if revegetated with mixed plant types; and surface mine lakes may provide new habitat for waterfowl and other aquatic species (NAS 1979).

This document is concerned with the location of minerals deposits and possible mining activities. Processing and transportation of minerals are not treated specifically. Specific environmental impacts associated with the mining of a particular mineral are described in the section concerning that mineral.

Certain environmental impacts are typically associated with surface and underground mining methods used for a wide variety of minerals. Mining impacts can be classified as either primary or secondary. Primary impacts are directly a result of mining activity, for example: excavation; creation of lagoons; road and facility construction; ground subsidence; gaseous emissions; dust; erosion; runoff of sediments; and chemical pollution of ground and surface waters. These can cause direct mortality, displacement of wildlife, and/or failure of wildlife to compete successfully if displaced. Secondary impacts result from the influx of people into formerly undisturbed areas. In many

cases, the increased population results in urbanization, industrialization, agriculture/grazing, and recreation; these in turn can result in pollution, harassment of wildlife, and road and traffic hazards. These developments potentially can have a greater impact than the primary impacts (Horak and Olson 1980), however it is the primary impacts that will be addressed in this section.

The principal effects of mine exploration result from access roads, drill pads, and small excavations made to hold drilling fluid. More drilling, tunnelling, or shaft sinking may be done if initial prospecting is favorable. Typically, the area disturbed by a single drill site is approximately one-half of an acre, and also may include scrapings on a slope as a level site is needed. In addition drilling without proper aquifer sealing can result in the mingling of ground waters from different aquifers (NAS 1979).

A major impact of mining operations is disturbance of the land surface, especially in surface mining operations which, more than most other land uses, irreversibly change the land they occupy (NAS 1979). Surface mining, which has disturbed about 0.12% of the land surface in the the 48 conterminous states (NAS 1979), completely and dramatically destroys the existing natural communities. As a result it may be difficult if not impossible to fully restore the original contour, productivity, native vegetation, and utility to wildlife of a surface-mined area (Reznek 1977). Furthermore, reclamation of non-coal surface mines is still relatively limited, but activity is increasing as state laws come into effect (NAS 1979). Even underground mines can degrade the land surface as a result of ground subsidence and waste disposal. The amounts of land surface utilized and reclaimed by the mining industry from 1930 to 1971 are summarized in Table 2. Much of the land defined as disturbed is part of existing operations and cannot be reclaimed until mining is completed. Also, land disturbed by mineral exploration, access and haulage roads, and mills and camp sites is not included in Table 2, but this would increase the total by a maximum of only 5-10%.

The effects of surface mining on land use and landscape vary with: terrain; depth, size, and shape of the ore body; and waste/ore ratio. Removal of overburden and waste to expose the ore body and maintain safe pit slopes requires surface storage or disposal of soil and waste. Vegetation is destroyed in the pit, storage/disposal areas, and support facilities areas. Occasionally, as in sequential mining of contiguous ore bodies, a worked-out pit may be conveniently available for storage of waste from an operating pit. However, even with contiguous ore

Table 2. Approximate areas (hectares) of land utilized and reclaimed by mining activities¹ in the 48 conterminous United States, 1930-1971 (from Paone et al. 1974).

Type of use	Utilized	Reclaimed
Surface area mined (area of excavation only)	866,000	396,000
Area used for disposal of overburden and other mine waste from surface mining ..	295,000	162,000
Surface area subsided or disturbed as a result of underground workings	42,500	2,380
Surface area used for disposal of underground mine waste	76,700	8,740
Surface area used for disposal of mill processing waste	182,000	18,700
Total ²	1,470,000	587,000

¹ Excludes oil and gas operations.

² Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

bodies, sequential pit opening may not be feasible because the necessity for ore grade control and resource conservation requires mining from selected parts of one or several bodies simultaneously (e.g., beryllium, clay, cement, uranium) (NAS 1979).

The primary effects of underground mining are surface subsidence and destruction of vegetation and terrain alteration by roads, support facilities, and mine waste storage. Ground collapse may be part of a planned block-caving operation, or it may occur after the completion of mining due to failure of underground support. Subsidence in level terrain is more defacing than in mountainous or rugged terrain, and it may damage roads and other structures wherever it occurs (NAS 1979).

Water management is a critical issue in the reclamation of mined land. In the west, reclamation of the land surface is especially difficult because of water availability problems. In such arid ecosystems, revegetation can occur only over very long periods of time. Several western states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming [USGS 1970]) have areas that receive less than the 10-inch minimum average annual precipitation required for successful revegetation. In other states, severe seasonal variation in precipitation severely limits revegetation during parts of the year. Irrigation can help but removes water from other uses (Reznek 1977).

Mining activities can have serious effects on surface and ground water resources. The potential for damage is especially severe where there is extensive exposure of ore and wall rock to an oxidizing and humid (or wet) environment. These conditions promote the formation of acids and the solubilization of metals and other chemicals. Measures to limit water entry into underground mines may fail after mining ceases, and subsidence may provide new sources of water entry. Also, improperly plugged boreholes may contribute to ground water pollution and allow inter-aquifer communication. Thus, a mine must be appropriately designed and properly operated and closed in order to minimize water quality degradation (NAS 1979). Furthermore, dewatering of mines may lower water tables, which in turn may eliminate springs and deprive vegetation of water (Horak and Olson 1980). Increased erosion due to destruction of vegetation can result in heavy siltation in surface waters; this in turn can have drastic effects on aquatic life. Finally, tailings ponds may contain toxic pollutants and oily scums that are hazards to wildlife, especially migrating waterfowl (NAS 1979).

Mining activity can also degrade air quality, primarily due to dust from roads, mine-waste piles, and pit operation, and exhaust fumes from equipment and vehicular traffic (NAS 1979).

Another potential consequence of mining is radioactive contamination. Whether this is a real threat is unknown, but radioactive emissions can occur from uranium and, to a lesser extent, phosphate mines (NAS 1979).

The timing of mining activities can influence the severity of environmental impacts. For example, at certain seasons, mining may be more likely to interfere with resting birds or the spawning of fish (Horak and Olson 1980).

Another aspect of the impact of a surface mine is simply from its presence amid neighboring, competing, and commonly incompatible land uses. The degree to which mines are, or could be, isolated by planning and zoning depends upon how large a

share of the nation's land the industry requires and where the mines are located. Location in the natural resource and settlement pattern is important as it affects not only the nature of environmental control measures necessary when a mine is operating, but also the extent to which the land will be needed for other uses when it is no longer mined (NAS 1979). To quote Dick and Wimpfen (1980): "Obviously no mining system is acceptable

that unduly jeopardizes the safety or health of the miners or unduly degrades the environment or both." Clearly, every mining operation will cause some degree of environmental degradation. What must be determined is whether that degradation is significant and thus unacceptable, or if it can be mitigated by sound advance planning.

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Coal

Coal is the compressed and altered residue of plants that grew in ancient freshwater and brackish-water swamps. Accumulated plant remains first became peat and were then transformed into coal via diagenesis followed by metamorphism. Of coal consumed annually in the United States, about 62% is used in the production of electricity, 20% is used by the steel industry, and 16% is used by the manufacturing industry (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Coal also has a great potential for use as a raw material in the production of synthetic gas, liquid fuel, and lubricants (Brobst and Pratt 1973; USBOM 1976).

In ascending order of rank (fuel quality), coals are classified as lignite, subbituminous, bituminous, and anthracite. Rank increases as amount of fixed carbon increases and amounts of moisture and volatile matter decrease. Bituminous coal is the most abundant and widespread rank of coal in the United States. Except for some mine rock and anthracite ash, which have been used in the manufacture of lightweight building aggregates, there are no important byproducts or coproducts from the mining and use of anthracite. The carbonization of the other ranks of coal produce three basic coal chemicals -- ammonia, light oil, and tar. Ammonia can be recovered as an aqueous solution or reacted to form ammonia compounds. Coal tar can be processed further to obtain phenols, cresols, naphthalene, and pitch, while the fractional distillation of light oil yields benzene, toluene, xylenes, and solvent naphtha. Some fly ash and bottom ash from burning of coal are also used in manufacture of bricks and lightweight aggregate, and some boiler slag is used in road-building materials (USBOM 1976).

The total domestic production of coal in 1978 was approximately 659 million tons, of which about 654 million tons were bituminous and lignitic coals and about 5 million tons were anthracitic coals (Anon. 1980). As of 1977, 97% of active coal mines in the United States were in 11 eastern states (FWS 1977a). All anthracite production in the United States came from 11 counties in northeastern Pennsylvania. Identified Pennsylvania anthracite resources, representing about 96% of total domestic anthracite resources, were estimated to be 18.6 billion tons as of 1974; 7.1 billion tons of these resources are considered to be mineable by conventional surface and underground methods, with a recoverability of between 40% and 90%. Only 90 million tons of anthracite are in deposits that can be strip mined. Demonstrated domestic reserves of bituminous and subbituminous coals are 293 billion tons of underground deposits and 109 billion tons of surface-mineable deposits (USBOM 1976). Strip mining can obtain essentially 100% of coal in place, while underground mining on the average recovers approximately 50%.

However, if only half of the estimated total reserves is recovered, the amount of energy available from coal is still enormously greater than the total available from oil and gas (NAS 1975). Other resources, which are not presently economically recoverable, are estimated to be approximately 3.5 trillion tons of all ranks of coal (USBOM 1976). About 50% to 70% of the U.S. coal resources are located in the Northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain Coal Provinces, especially in Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana (Reznek 1977).

Serious environmental problems have faced and will continue to face the development of coal resources. These factors are especially serious to the anthracite industry, which has already suffered a decline as a result of increased costs due to unfavorable geological and other physical conditions (Horak and Olson 1980). Among these environmental impacts are land surface subsidence from underground mining operations and pollution of ground and surface waters by mine drainage (USBOM 1976).

However, the central issue of surface coal mining is environmental aesthetics. Since the use of coal is predicted to double or triple by the year 2000, there is a great potential for the disturbance of a vast amount of land. For example, in the eight-state Western Coal Province (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota), 43% of the coal is within 225 feet of the surface, and thus surface mining methods can be applied (Reznek 1977). By 2000, strip mining for coal is expected to impact more than 8 million hectares (approximately 20 million acres) across the United States (Horak and Olson 1980).

Map 1 (Figure 4). Estimates of coal reserves were obtained from a U.S. Geological Survey data base (Hamilton et al. 1975; Thomson and York 1975). The file contains tonnages of coal compiled by county and coalbed. Sulfur, ash, BTU, and other properties are given for each coalbed. The coalbeds were aggregated to county units and the relative amount of coal reserves was classified as small (less than 1,000 tons), medium (1,000 to 100,000 tons), or large (more than 100,000 tons).

Other areas in the southeastern United States containing coal reserves of concern to FWS were defined on the basis of information provided by the FWS Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia (Ronald J. Haynes, pers. comm.). These areas primarily contain lignite reserves.

Additional counties in Indiana and Missouri containing coal deposits of concern to FWS but not shown on Map 1 are listed in Appendix C (R. Welford, FWS, Twin Cities, MN, pers. comm.).

MAP 1

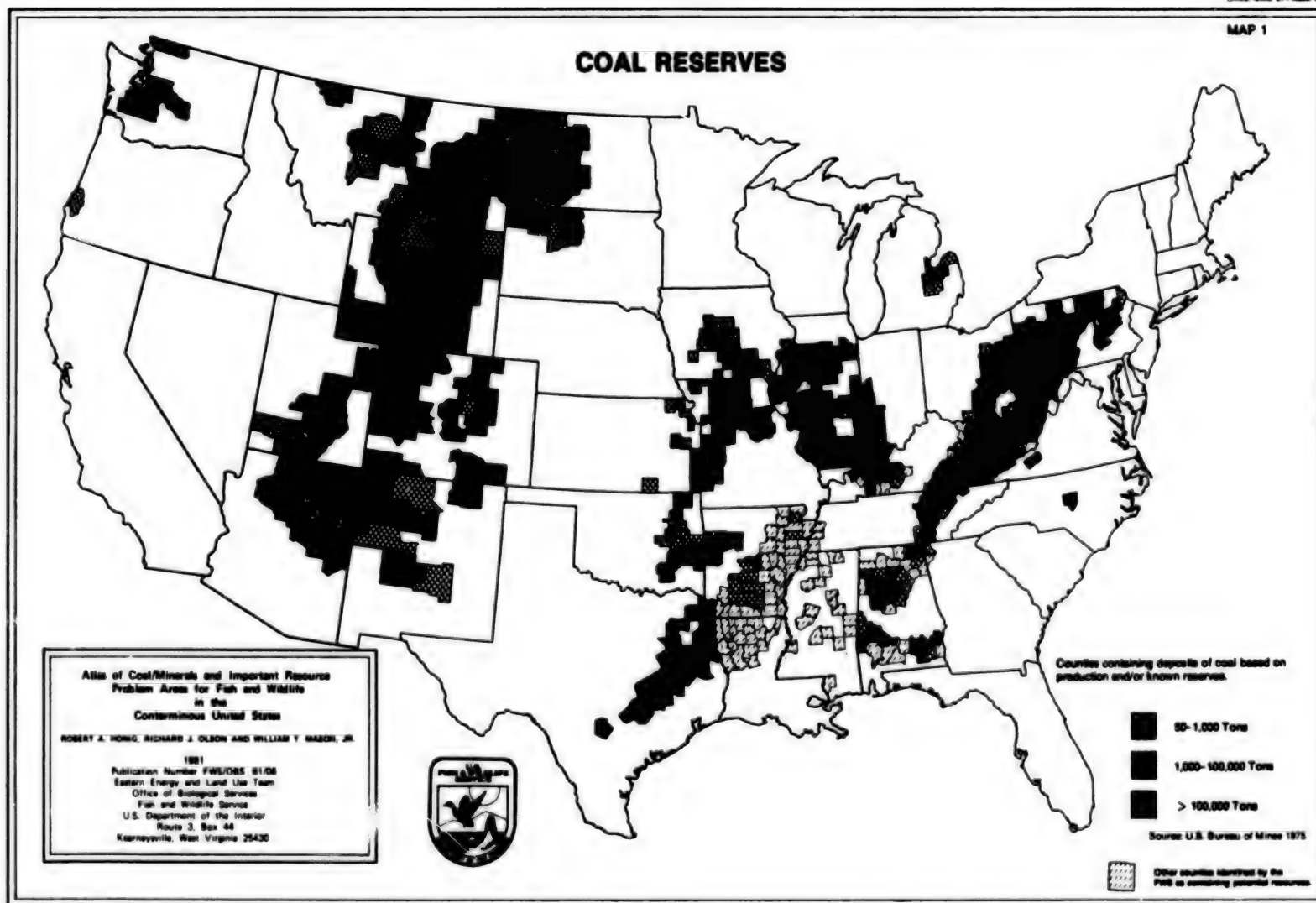


Figure 4. Counties containing coal reserves.

Copper

Copper is utilized in its pure metallic state and in alloys with other metals. It has high electrical and thermal conductivity, ductility, malleability, resistance to corrosion, strength, and lack of magnetism. As such, it is put to innumerable industrial uses. About half of the domestic copper use in 1970 was for electrical applications. Other major uses were in construction, industrial machinery, transportation, and ordnance. If it were not for the increasing substitution of aluminum, and to a lesser extent stainless steel, for copper in numerous applications, the need for copper would exceed its available supply (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Copper ores may contain significant recoverable quantities of other metals such as gold, silver, molybdenum, cobalt, zinc, lead, nickel, sulfur, tellurium, selenium, rhenium, palladium, platinum, arsenic, and iron. In addition, many ores mined chiefly for other metals contain recoverable copper (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

In recent years, open pit mining has accounted for about 90% of the production of copper ore (USBOM 1976). Several Arizona copper deposits are being mined by in-place leaching methods, which have much less environmental impact than the more common open-pit techniques. After fracture by explosive or hydraulic methods, copper is leached by sulfuric acid, pumped to the surface, and removed electrolytically. However, only 50-60% of the copper is recoverable by these methods, and all of the byproduct metals (e.g. gold, molybdenum, selenium) are left in the rock during leaching (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Surface restoration of areas mined for copper is very difficult due to the finely powdered mill tailings and a high ratio of waste to produced metal. Water pollution by mine waste is a problem, especially because many large copper deposits are in arid regions making adequate water supplies increasingly difficult to obtain (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Copper occurs in at least 160 minerals, the most abundant being chalcopyrite (CuFeS_2), bornite (Cu_5FeS_4), and chalcocite (Cu_2S) (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Copper produced as a byproduct from nickel deposits makes a significant contribution to the supply. Such deposits can be found in Minnesota and, although not mineable at present, represent a very important future copper resource (USBOM 1976).

Porphyry copper deposits in the southwestern United States (see Map 2) make up a significant portion of the world's identified copper resources. The western United States also contains some of the most important hypothetical copper reserves (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Other copper deposits are scattered throughout the Appalachian Mountains and near Lake Superior (USBOM 1976; Barr Engineering Co. et al. 1980). The identified resources in the United States as of 1975 are 90 million tons of copper ore, with an additional 320 million tons available in other resources (USBOM 1976). The greatest likelihood of new discoveries, based on geological evidence, is in the southwest. A possibility of finding large deposits in the Appalachians still remains (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Principal copper producing states in 1979 were Arizona (65%), Utah (13%), New Mexico (12%), Montana (5%), and Michigan (3%). Domestic production of copper in 1979 was 1.43 million metric tons (USBOM 1980).

Map 2 (Figure 5) and comments pertaining to Maps 4-7, 11. Data on deposits of the six metallic minerals -- copper (Map 2), gold (Map 4), iron (Map 5), molybdenum (Map 6), nickel (Map 7), and silver (Map 11) -- were obtained from the USGS National Atlas Minerals File. This computerized file indicates the relative amount (high, medium, or low) based on past production, current activity, and estimated reserves for deposits within mining districts. These data were used to compile the mineral maps in The National Atlas of the United States of America (USGS 1970, pp. 178-180). The recently updated files were provided by R. A. Weeks, USGS retired, who compiled the National Atlas minerals maps.

Mining districts were cross-referenced to counties. Often several mining districts occur within a county with each district containing deposits of a particular mineral. However, since the data set indicates only relative amounts within mining districts, it was not possible to classify counties according to relative importance. It is unclear whether a county with two medium or three low level deposits was as important for future mining activity as a county with a single high level deposit. Therefore, counties were simply tabulated as having a mineral present or not. The maps do not distinguish between major ore deposits which may be actively mined, and minor occurrences which may never be mined due to economic considerations.

Additional counties in Missouri containing copper deposits of concern to FWS but not shown on Map 2 are listed in Appendix C (R. Welford, FWS, Twin Cities, MN, pers. comm.).

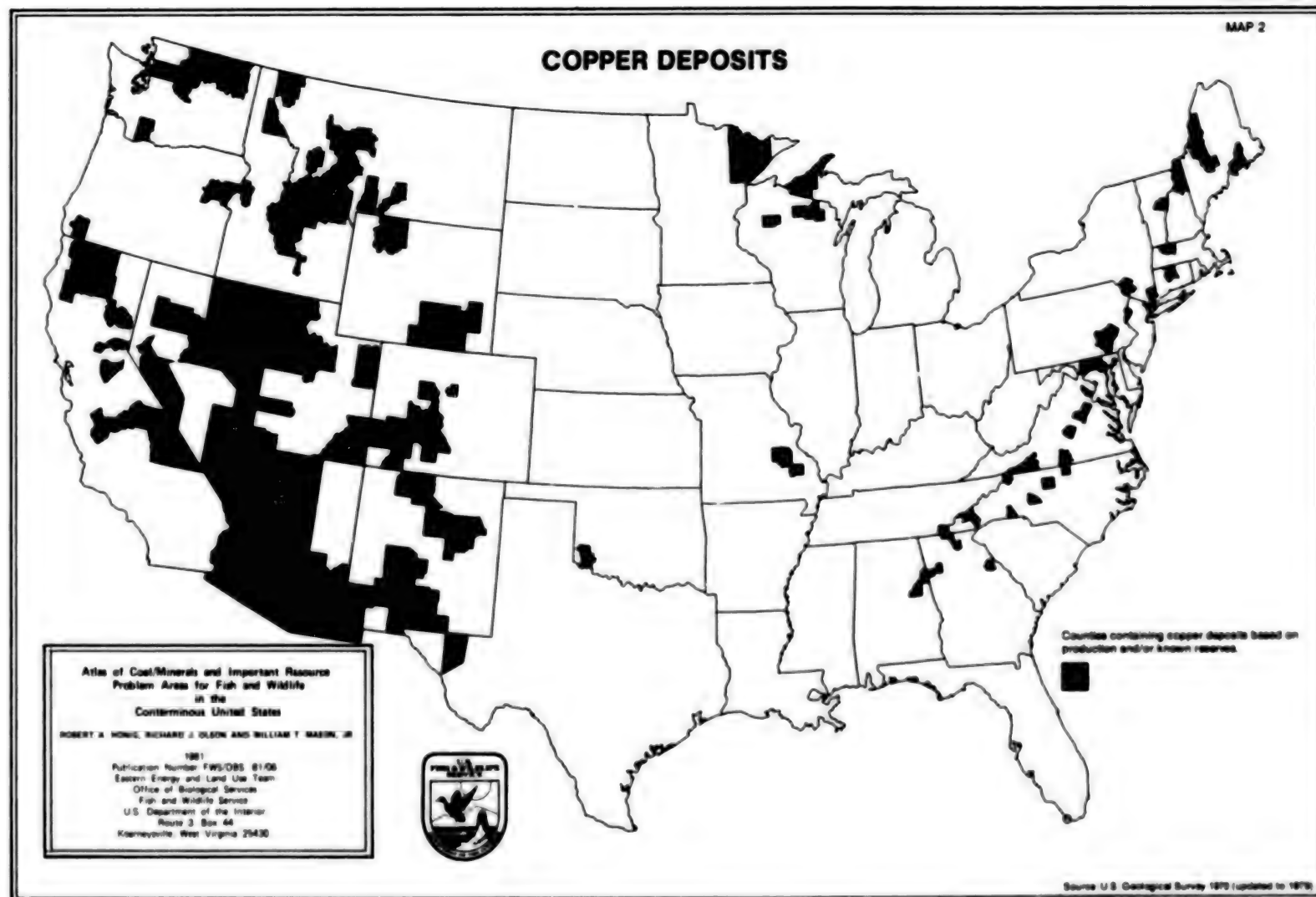


Figure 5. Counties containing copper deposits.

Geothermal Resources

The principal use of geothermal energy is in the generation of electricity. Other uses are space heating, air conditioning, agricultural heating, water desalinization, drying, aquaculture, and the processing of paper, diatomite, and salt. Byproducts of geothermal energy utilization include dry ice, boron, and calcium chloride (Brobst and Pratt 1973; Suter 1978).

The geothermal resource base is defined as all the heat above 15°C in the earth's crust (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Only a small fraction of this heat can be properly considered a resource as most of the geothermal heat is far too diffuse to ever be recovered economically. However, economically useful concentrations of geothermal energy occur locally in restricted volumes. In such "hot spots," high temperatures (65° to 340°C) are found in porous rock containing liquid water and/or steam (Godwin et al. 1971; Brobst and Pratt 1973). The energy in a geothermal reservoir is stored in rocks and to a lesser extent liquid water and/or steam-filled pores or fractures. The water and steam provide the means of heat convection from deep sources to shallow depths. Where liquid water is present, it is held at temperatures above the surface boiling point by the confining pressures. Geothermal reservoirs are found in regions of recent vulcanism and mountain building and in the deep parts of many sedimentary basins (Godwin et al. 1971). The geothermal resources of the United States are roughly estimated as being between 10^{16} and 10^{23} calories (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Three types of geothermal resources are or may soon be used as energy sources: hydrothermal; geopressured; and hot, dry rock. Hydrothermal resources consist of steam or water heated by volcanic material that has intruded into the earth's mantle. Most of the hydrothermal resources in the conterminous United States are located in the tectonically active areas of the west. With the exception of the heavily agricultural Imperial Valley, California, most of these occur in areas of low population density. Geopressured resources consist of trapped hot water that has prevented full compaction of the rock formation and supports much of the overburden weight. Hot, dry rock resources consist of areas with higher than normal heat flow gradients but no suitable aquifer (Suter 1978).

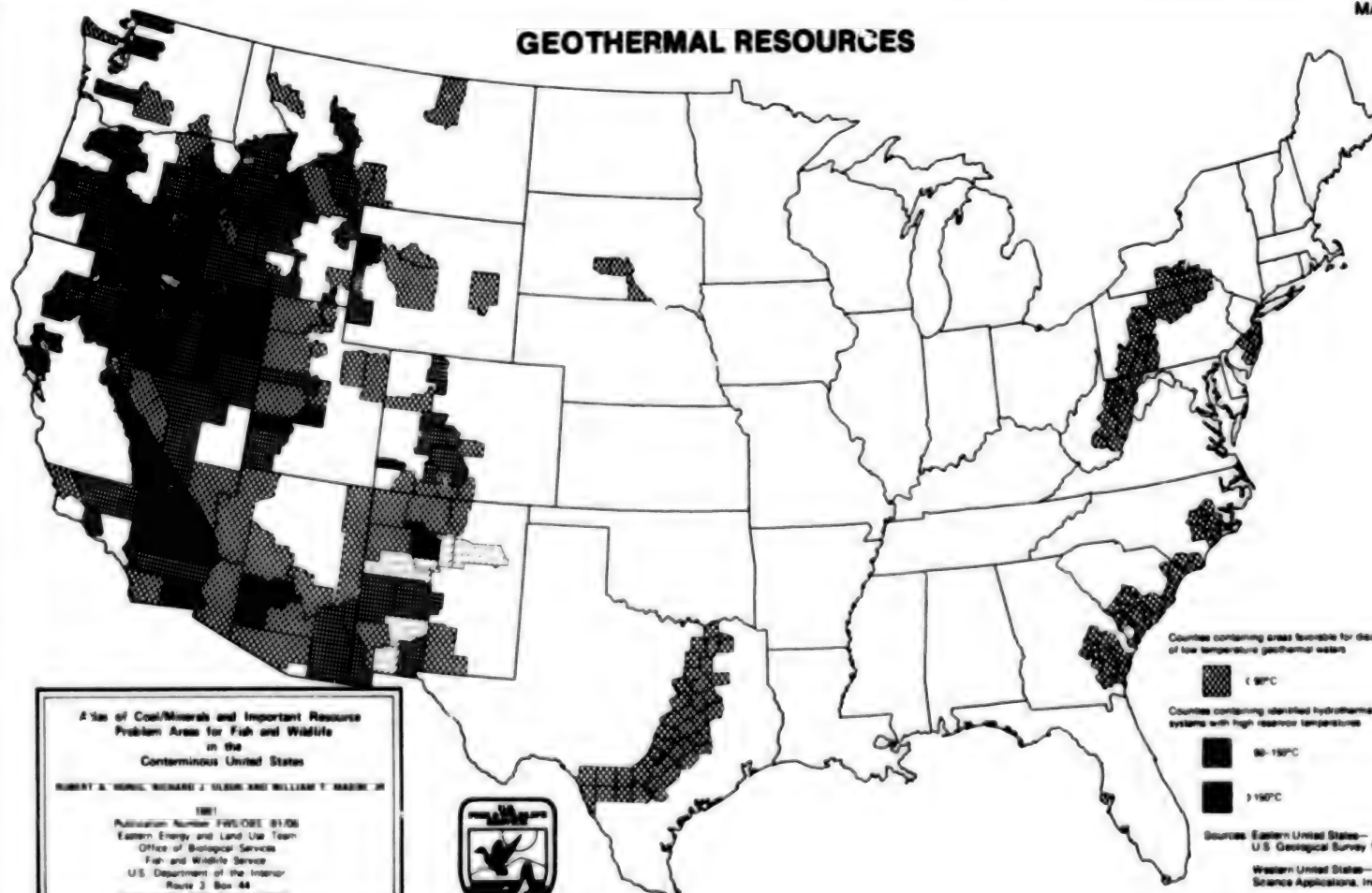
In general, geothermal energy generation has a far lower environmental cost than nuclear or fossil-fuel processes. Normal drill pad construction for geothermal operations requires 2-6 acres. These pads are routinely constructed as multi-well pads (3-6 wells). Geothermal energy generation produces only a fraction of the atmospheric particulate pollutants as do fossil-fuel plants and emits small, non-harmful amounts of Rn^{222} , a radioactive isotope of radon (W. M. Spaulding, Jr., Ecological Services, FWS, Washington, DC, pers. comm.). However, carbon dioxide, usually the predominant noncondensable gas in geothermal fluids, may contribute to climatic warming via the "greenhouse effect." Toxicity due to hydrogen sulfide is only a problem in confined spaces, and conversion to SO_2 (sulfur dioxide) may increase SO_2 concentrations downwind. Mercury is also present in most geothermal fluids (Suter 1978). Waste heat from geothermal resources is a potential thermal pollutant. Some hydrothermal fluids contain high solute concentrations which may pose a chemical pollution hazard to surface and ground waters. Ground subsidence, due to fluid withdrawal or thermal contraction may also occur (Brobst and Pratt 1973; Suter 1978).

Map 3 (Figure 6). Geothermal resource areas were classified as having potential water temperatures greater than 150°C, 90-150°C, or less than 90°C. The hydrothermal convection systems have reservoir temperatures greater than 90°C within 3 km of the surface; all of these areas occur in the west. Geothermal areas in the west having potential for development were defined from a 1:2,500,000-scale map (SAI 1980a). If a county had several levels of potential resources the county was classified according to the hottest resources indicated. The thermal waters (water less than 90°C within 1 km of the surface) are potential sources of low-grade thermal energy; however, areas favorable for development of these resources are not well defined (Muffler 1979). Locations of areas in the east most favorable for discovery and development of local sources of low temperature thermal water were obtained from USGS Circular 790 (Muffler 1979).

Other areas in New Mexico containing geothermal resources of concern to FWS were defined on the basis of information supplied by the FWS Regional Office in Albuquerque, New Mexico (Joseph W. Kathrein, pers. comm.).

MAP 3

GEO THERMAL RESOURCES



Atlas of Coal/Minerals and Important Resource
Problem Areas for Fish and Wildlife
in the
Conterminous United States

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Office of Biological Service
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
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Counties containing areas favorable for discovery
of low temperature geothermal waters

Counties containing identified hydrothermal convection
systems with high reservoir temperatures

Counties identified by the
FWS as containing potential resources

Source: Eastern United States—
U.S. Geological Survey 1979
Western United States—
Science Applications, Inc. 1980

Figure 6. Counties containing geothermal resources.

Gold

Gold has been treasured since ancient times for its beauty and permanence and in the twentieth century has emerged as an essential industrial metal. Most gold used in industry is in the form of metal or metal alloys (17). Gold has been traditionally used in the manufacture of jewelry and in dentistry; more recently it has been used widely in the aerospace, electronics, and computer industries (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Specialized gold compounds are made for a diversity of uses, for example in medicines and glass. Because of the role of gold as the principal medium of monetary exchange, about half of the world's supply of gold has been immobilized by agreement between major industrialized countries (USBOM 1976). This has been a significant factor in the recent soaring gold prices.

The world production of gold is dominated by the Republic of South Africa which annually has produced over half of the world's total output over the last 15 years (Brobst and Pratt 1973; USBOM 1980). Nearly all gold mines in the United States are in the west (USBOM 1980), primarily South Dakota, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. About 50 to 60% of United States gold production comes from gold ores, with the remainder being a byproduct

of copper and other base metal production. Silver, because of its association with gold in nature, is a coproduct of virtually all gold mining. Gold is also recovered from nickel, copper, and platinum mining. Other byproducts and coproducts of gold are mercury, zinc, lead, sand and gravel, platinum, palladium, tungsten, fluorine, uranium, and osmiridium (USBOM 1976).

About one-third of domestic gold production comes from a deep underground mine in South Dakota operated by the Homestake Mining Company. Most of the remainder is produced from open pit mines. Placer mining by dredging of large alluvial or marine deposits may once again become an important source of gold in the future (USBOM 1976).

Current U.S. gold reserves are estimated at 120 million ounces, with an estimated 120 million ounces of other resources (USBOM 1976).

Map 4 (Figure 7). See section on Copper for discussion of the map data base.

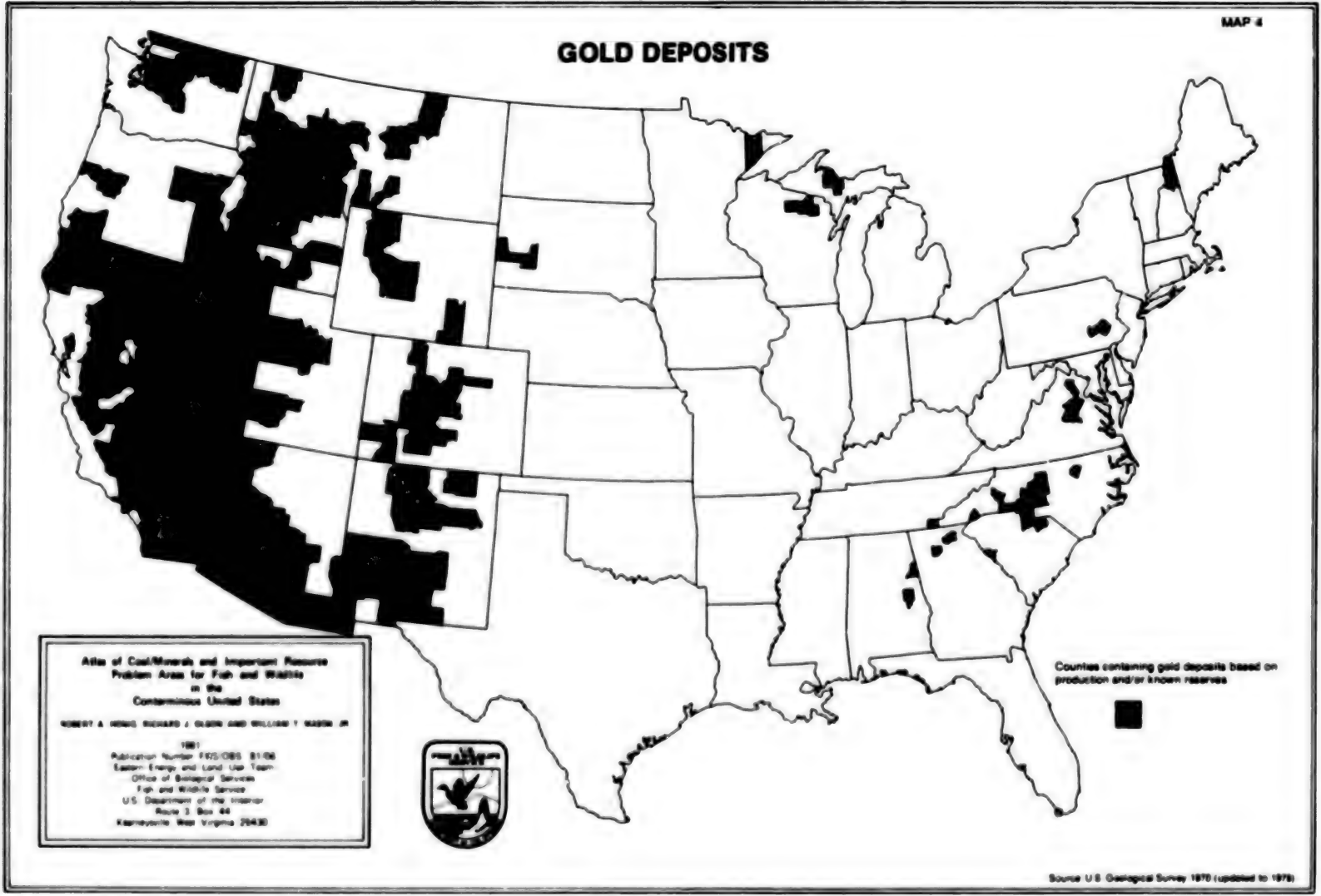


Figure 7. Counties containing gold deposits.

Iron

Iron is an abundant, readily extractable metal and is the metal that is most widely used by man. It has strength, hardness, and durability combined with properties that make possible fabrication into a multitude of forms. Alloying of iron and other elements into steels, in which the desirable properties of iron are enhanced, has greatly increased its usefulness. Iron and steel are used as structural components and mechanical elements and in tools, containers, and fasteners (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Most of the iron ore not manufactured into iron metal and steel is used in the production of heavy-media materials, mainly for coal preparation plants, and for cement. Smaller amounts are used in the manufacture of ferroalloys, paint, high-density concrete aggregate, ferrites, and as a mineral additive to animal feeds. Byproducts of U.S. iron mining operations include manganese, titanium, phosphate (apatite), copper, and small quantities of silver and gold (USBOM 1976).

Most iron ore is mined in open pits since most commercial ore bodies lie close to the surface and have large lateral dimensions. Underground methods are used for mining narrow, steeply dipping, or deep ore bodies. However, high costs and limited production capacity have reduced the ability of underground operations to compete with open pit mines (USBOM 1976).

The United States annually produces more than 80 million tons of iron, of which about 80% is from the Lake Superior

region (Brobst and Pratt 1973; USBOM 1980; Barr Engineering Co. et al. 1980). Identified, economically extractable reserves in the United States amount to 4 billion tons, with another 14 billion tons of identified resources that may become profitable under future economic conditions (USBOM 1976). United States iron reserves and potential resources are sufficient to meet domestic needs for many decades. However, due to economic considerations, the United States is a net importer of finished steel and iron ore (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

The environmental problems specifically associated with iron ore mining are primarily related to scale: the mines and recovery plants are huge. Many open pit mines in the Lake Superior region are a mile or more wide, several miles long, and several hundred feet deep. Large masses of waste material, frequently two to three times that of the ore mined, must be disposed of. The waste has been frequently left in unsightly piles adjacent to the mine rather than being returned to the mine pit. The pits themselves can become manmade lakes if proper reclamation methods are employed (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Map 5 (Figure 8). See section on Copper for discussion of the map data base.

Additional counties in Missouri containing iron deposits of concern to FWS but not shown on Map 5 are listed in Appendix C (R. Welford, FWS, Twin Cities, MN, pers. comm.).

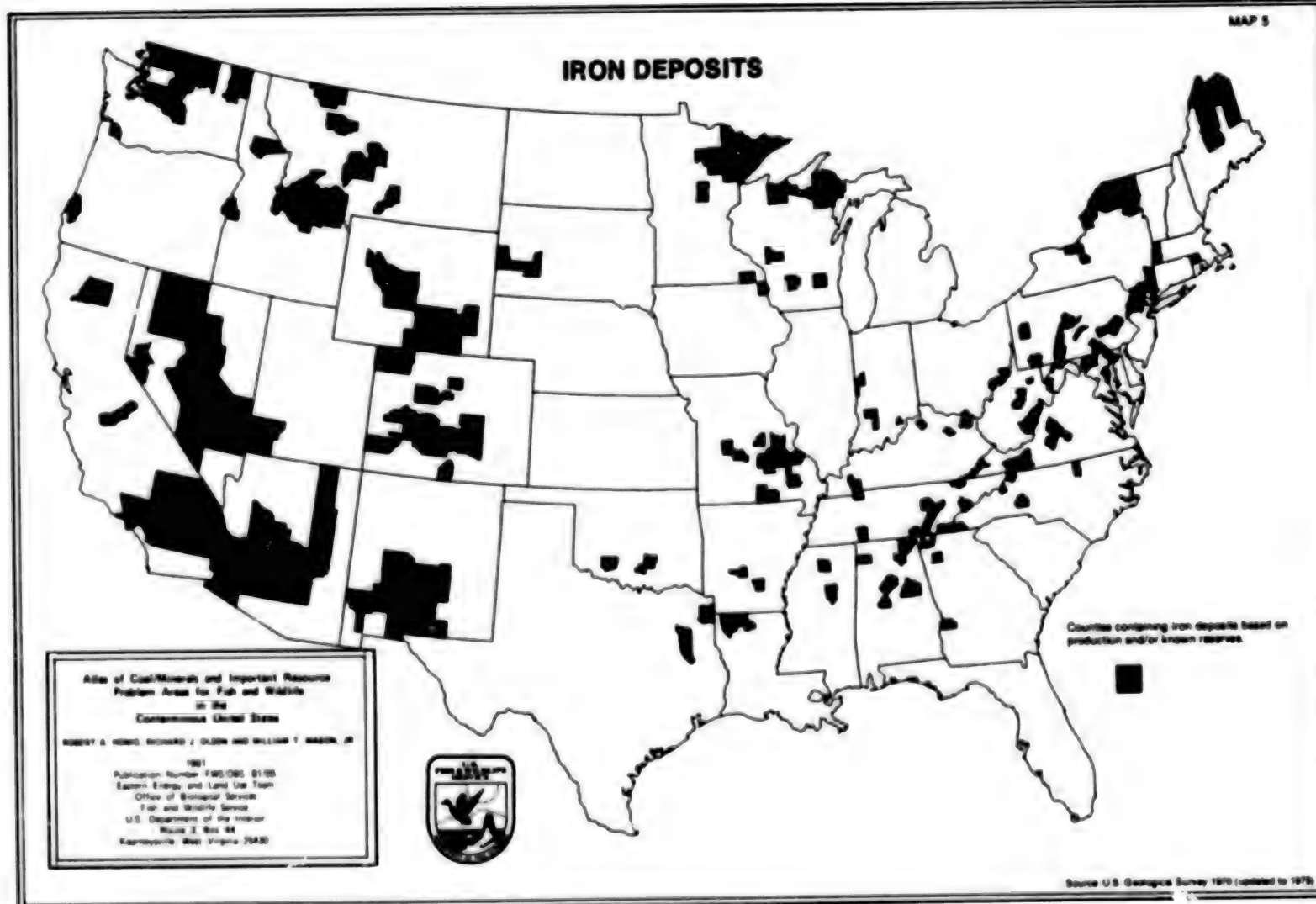


Figure 8. Counties containing iron deposits.

Kaolin

Kaolin, or China clay, is a clay-like material approximating the mineral kaolinite; the term encompasses the other kaolin-group minerals, such as halloysite and dickite. Kaolin is a unique industrial material because it is chemically inert over a relatively wide pH range, is white, has good hiding power when used as a pigment or extender in coated films and filling applications, is soft and nonabrasive, has low heat and electrical conductivity, and costs less than most competing materials (USBOM 1976). Kaolin is easily dispersible and can be fired at high temperatures without warping or changing color (Brobst and Pratt 1973). The major domestic uses for domestic kaolin in 1979 were as a filler or coating for paper (43%), as refractories (15%), and in the manufacture of rubber (9%) (USBOM 1980). Minor uses include pottery, dinnerware, stoneware, white cement, catalysts in petroleum cracking (Brobst and Pratt 1973), fiberglass, paints, and plastics (FWS 1977a). In some locations, silica glass sand, muscovite, and bauxite are byproducts or coproducts of kaolin mining (Brobst and Pratt 1973; USBOM 1976).

Domestic production of kaolin in 1979 was about 8 million tons (USBOM 1980). Georgia and South Carolina are the major producers, with smaller quantities produced in Alabama, California, Florida, Idaho, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah. Reserves of kaolin in the coastal plain of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are estimated to contain more than 300 million tons while other deposits are scattered throughout the Appalachian region. The nation's total kaolin resources, which contain a much higher percentage of impurities than the reserves, are estimated to be at least 5 billion tons. These resources include deposits in North Carolina, California, Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Most kaolin is surface-mined, thus introducing the potential for aesthetic impacts, dust, and sedimentation in surface waters. Some kaolin deposits are exploited by hydraulic mining and dredging. Recovery is near 100% of the mineable beds in open pit mines, and the waste-to-kaolin ratio is generally about 7:1 (USBOM 1976).

Limestone and Dolomite

Limestone is composed of the mineral calcite (CaCO_3) and dolomite is composed of the mineral dolomite ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$). However both are called limestone by the industry, and intermediate varieties are not distinguished. Some newly deposited limestone is composed of the mineral aragonite, which has the same chemical formula as calcite and gradually changes to calcite over time. Calcite and dolomite commonly occur in the same rock, but generally one predominates in any one stratigraphic layer (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Limestone is used chiefly in the production of construction stone, which consumed nearly two-thirds of U.S. limestone production in 1969, and portland cement, which consumed about 15% of domestic production. Fluxes, for blast and open-hearth furnaces, and the manufacture of lime consumed another 5% each, while agricultural limestone accounted for about 4% of consumption (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Limestone is also used in the manufacture of glass and for sulfur dioxide removal from stack gases at power plants (NAS 1980a). More than 628 million tons of limestone and dolomite were used in the United States in 1969 (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Limestone and dolomite formations are widespread in the United States, and nearly every state has deposits that are adequate for construction and other uses not requiring chemically pure stone. High-purity carbonate rock formations are far less widely distributed than impure carbonate rocks. However, some

high-purity formations are widespread, occurring in mineable thicknesses nearly continuously over areas of many hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of square miles. Limestone resources are large and are expected to supply domestic needs for hundreds, or even thousands, of years (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Exploitable limestone and dolomite formations occur most extensively in the slightly deformed rocks of the mid-continent, especially in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and states adjacent to the Great Lakes. Furthermore, in the Appalachian Plateaus and the plateau regions of the western United States there are relatively flat layers of limestone and dolomite at mineable depths over wide areas. High purity limestone is found in central Pennsylvania, western and southwestern Virginia, and the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. The eastern panhandle of West Virginia also contains deposits of high-purity dolomite, as does western Ohio, which is the chief source of high-purity dolomite (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Limerock is also being mined extensively in south Florida in the conservation area between Miami and the Everglades (Ronald J. Haynes, Regional Office, FWS, Atlanta, GA, pers. comm.).

The environmental impacts of limestone exploitation are essentially the same as those associated with sand and gravel mining. In addition, there is evidence that mining operations involving carbonate rocks may cause elevations in alkalinity of surface waters (NAS 1980a).

Molybdenum

Molybdenum is important as an alloying metal, imparting increased hardness, toughness, and corrosion resistance to iron, steel, and stainless steel. It is an essential alloying metal in the manufacture of superstrength steel for heavy construction, such as in skyscrapers and bridges. A small percentage of molybdenum is used as molybdenum metal and in pigment, catalysts, agriculture, chemicals, and lubricants (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Molybdenum is mined by open pit and a variety of underground methods (USBOM 1976).

Molybdenum is virtually the sole metal of which the United States is a net exporter (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Domestic production in 1979 was just over 140 million pounds (USBOM 1980) amounting to about 60% of the world's production (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Domestic consumption in 1970 was approximately 74 million pounds (USBOM 1980).

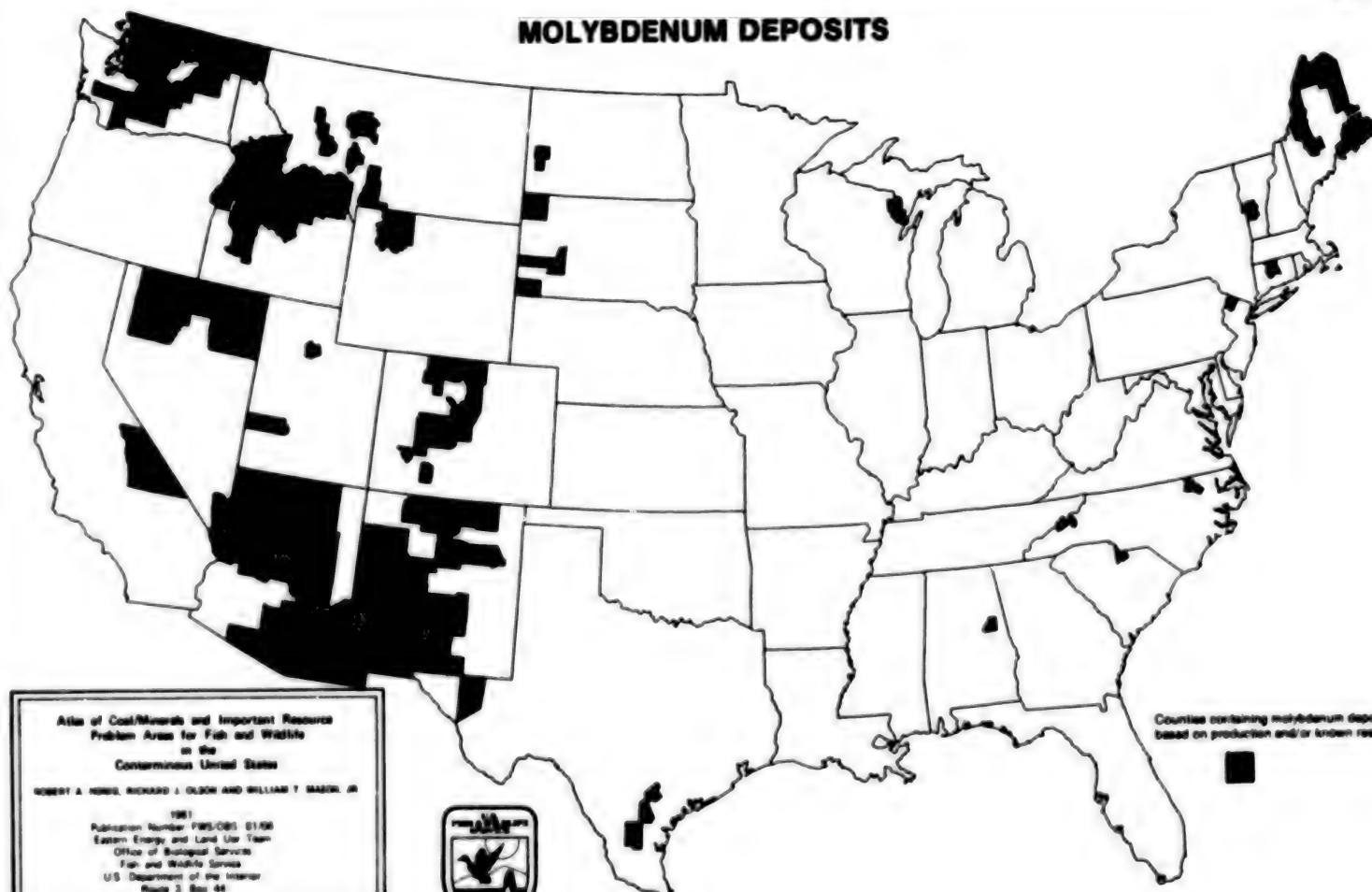
About half of the world's molybdenum resources are in the United States. Most of the identified resources in the United States occur in Colorado and New Mexico (Brobst and Pratt 1973). The total identified resources in the United States amount to approximately 35 billion pounds (Brobst and Pratt 1973; USBOM

1976). Large quantities of molybdenum are probably still hidden in areas of known deposits. An estimate of such hypothetical resources amounts to about 1 billion tons worldwide, with about 500 million tons located in the United States (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Molybdenum does not occur in nature in a pure metallic state. It is found only in combination with other elements such as sulfur, oxygen, tungsten, lead, uranium, bismuth, iron, magnesium, cobalt, vanadium, and calcium. Minerals of current economic importance are molybdenite (molybdenum disulfide, MoS_2) and to a lesser extent ferimolybdate ($\text{FeMoO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) and jordisite (amorphous molybdenum disulfide) (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Molybdenum is recovered as a byproduct of copper, tungsten, and uranium ores; and iron, rare earths, sulfur, tin, and tungsten are byproducts of molybdenum ores (USBOM 1976). Presently about 25% of United States molybdenum is produced as a byproduct of copper mining (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Map 6 (Figure 9). See section on Copper for discussion of the map data base.

MOLYBDENUM DEPOSITS



Atlas of Coal/Minerals and Important Resource
Problem Areas for Fish and Wildlife
in the
Continiguous United States

ROBERT A. HODGE, RICHARD J. OLSON AND WILLIAM T. BASSEL, JR.

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Eastern Energy and Land Use Team
Office of Biological Services
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
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Counties containing molybdenum deposits
based on production and/or known reserves

Source: U.S. Geological Survey 1970 (updated to 1979)

Figure 9. Counties containing molybdenum deposits.

Nickel

More than 90% of nickel is used in the form of metal (USBOM 1976). The greatest value of nickel is in alloys with other elements where it adds strength and corrosion resistance over a wide range of temperatures. As such it is an essential component of the iron and steel industry (Brobst and Pratt 1973), the manufacture of superalloys for use in aircraft, and the production of various salt water resistant alloys for use in ship building. Nickel is also used in batteries, dyes and pigments, insecticides, and catalysts. Byproducts and coproducts of nickel production include copper, platinum, cobalt, silver, gold, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, selenium, tellurium, iron, ammonium sulfate, and urea (USBOM 1976).

Nickel is mined by open pit and underground methods. The only domestic primary nickel producing mine in 1979 was an open

pit mine in Riddle, Oregon (Douglas Co.), although some nickel is produced as a copper byproduct and from secondary sources such as scrap metal (USBOM 1976, 1980).

U.S. reserves of nickel are small; over 70% of consumption is imported (USBOM 1980). Identified, economically recoverable reserves in the United States total about 200,000 tons, essentially entirely at the Riddle, Oregon, deposit. Other identified resources which may become economically recoverable in the future total about 15 million tons. Ocean nodules may also represent a potential resource if processing and mining technologies are developed (USBOM 1976).

Map 7 (Figure 10). See section on Copper for discussion of the map data base.

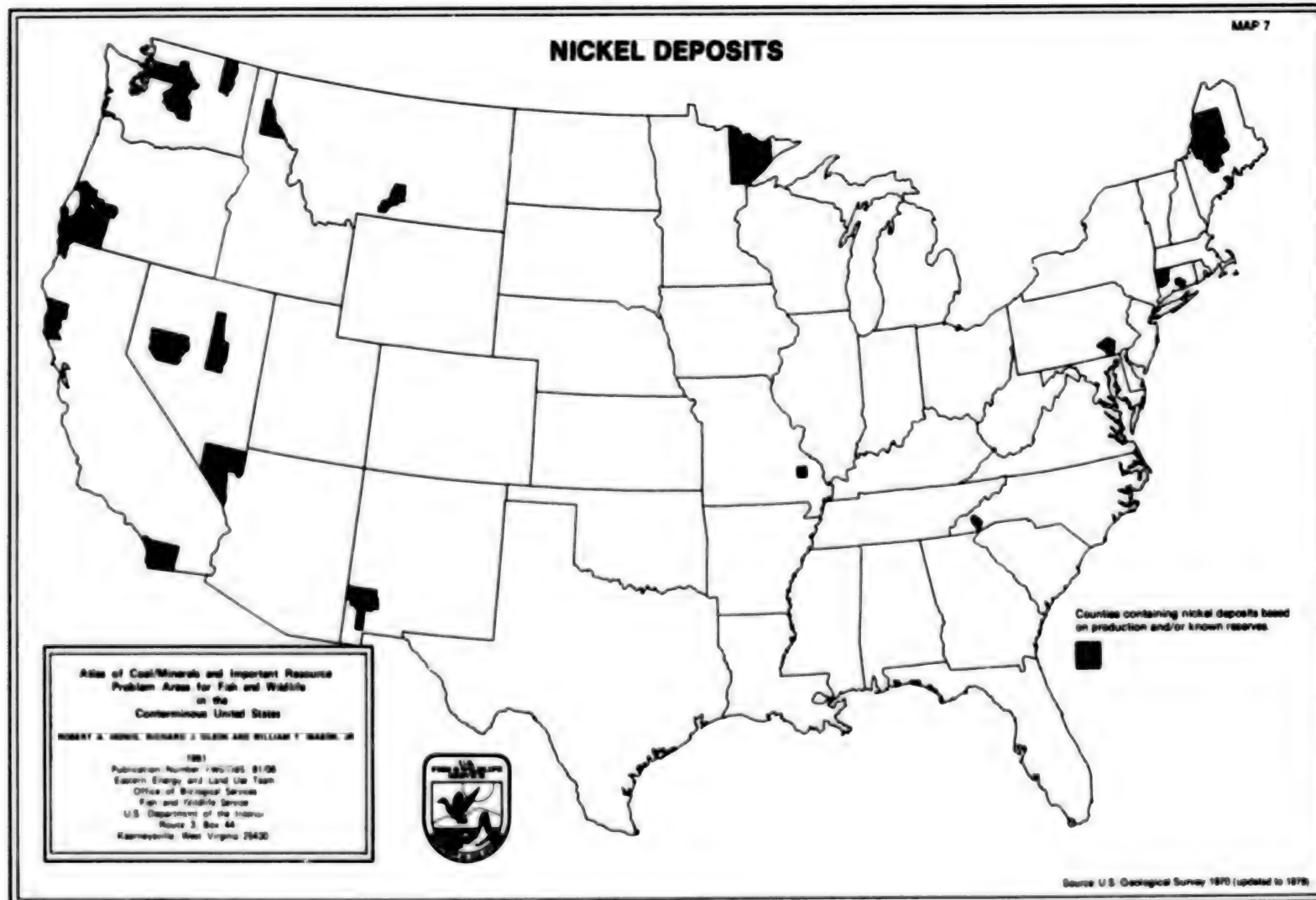


Figure 10. Counties containing nickel deposits.

Oil Shale/Tar Sands

Among the materials from which synfuels (synthetic organic products) can be made are oil shale and tar sands. Oil shale is a fine-grained sedimentary rock containing kerogen, an organic substance similar to the materials which have produced naturally occurring oil and gas. High-grade shale can yield 35 gallons or more per ton of shale and may also yield recoverable sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, and aluminum (Brobst and Pratt 1973; Rickert et al. 1979). Tar sands are porous sandstones containing viscous to solid petroleum unrecoverable by conventional methods (Rickert et al. 1979). Although previously not economically viable, oil shale and tar sand ventures may soon become practical due to the rising demand for new energy sources (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Oil shale and tar sand deposits are found in all but a few states, however the resources of economic interest are concentrated in the Green River Formation of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (Brobst and Pratt 1973; Rickert et al. 1979; NAS 1980b). The eastern Devonian black shale, especially outcroppings, is thought to have good potential as an energy resource. The eastern deposits have the advantage of greater water availability for the mining process. Identified resources of shale oil in the United States are estimated at 2 trillion barrels in shale yielding greater than 15 gallons of oil per ton of shale (Brobst and Pratt 1973; Rickert et al. 1979). Between 400 and 600 billion barrels of the reserve are believed to be recoverable (Dick and Wimpfen 1980). The estimated amount of recoverable oil in the Green River Formation is nearly equal to the estimated total of proved and undiscovered resources of conventional petroleum in the United States (NAS 1975). The estimated reserve of tar sand oil in the United States is 29 billion barrels (NAS 1975; Rickert et al. 1979).

At present, there is no commercial production of tar sand oil in the United States (Rickert et al. 1979), however similar deposits in Canada are being mined by the open-pit method (Dick and Wimpfen 1980). Oil shale also can be mined by conventional surface mining procedures. However to eliminate the disposal problem associated with surface processing -- which produces large volumes of solid waste -- several underground (in situ) methods have been proposed. One method involves fracturing the rock, introducing heat to liquefy the kerogen, and removal of the oil via wells (Rickert et al. 1979). Modifications of this method have also been proposed. Furthermore, formation of potentially hazardous chemicals in the underground retort poses a serious threat of ground water pollution (NAS 1979).

Because mining of oil shale and tar sands is linked with on-site processing for recovery of oil, environmental problems associated with development of these minerals are somewhat

unique. Unusual liquid, gaseous, and solid wastes may be produced, and the waste disposal and processing will require significant amounts of water (Rickert et al. 1979), further taxing the already overburdened western water supply. Water consumed by an oil shale processing facility probably would range from 1.5 to 4 barrels of water (possibly less for true in situ processing) per barrel of oil, depending on the location and the technology used. If water used for reclamation, power generation, and disposal of processed shale is included, up to 5 barrels of water per barrel of oil may be consumed. Consumption of 3 barrels of water per barrel of oil is realistic average estimate for surface processing (NAS 1980b).

Leachates, whether from in situ or surface operations, may cause a reduction in water quality. Furthermore waste water produced during retorting typically contains high concentrations of organic chemicals. The large land area required for solid waste disposal will alter existing land uses and wildlife habitats. Deer populations, which migrate seasonally over wide areas, will be particularly affected. Air pollutants for which no standards yet exist, such as arsenic, mercury, and selenium, may also be produced, along with carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, photochemical oxidants, and particulates. Large quantities of carbon dioxide would also be produced, potentially contributing to climatic warming due to the "greenhouse effect" (NAS 1979). Other potential environmental problems associated with oil shale/tar sands development are landslides, erosion and sedimentation, subsidence, disruption of aquifers, and acid mine drainage (Rickert et al. 1979).

Map 8 (Figure 11). The locations of the western deposits were determined by a 1:2,500,000 scale map of the area (SAI 1980b). Two reports (Janka and Dennison 1979; Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc. 1980) were used to define the location of counties in the east containing outcroppings of the Devonian black shale. The reports contained small scale state maps defining the areas. When both reports had maps for the same state, the maps were nearly identical. The maps also showed areas of Devonian shale underlying younger rocks, though these areas were not included because of the lower probability of their being mined in the near future.

Locations of tar sands were determined from a study (Baughman 1978) that identified the counties containing deposits or included state maps showing the tar sand deposits.

Additional counties in Indiana containing oil shale deposits of concern to FWS but not shown on Map 8 are listed in Appendix C (R. Welford, FWS, Twin Cities, MN, pers. comm.).

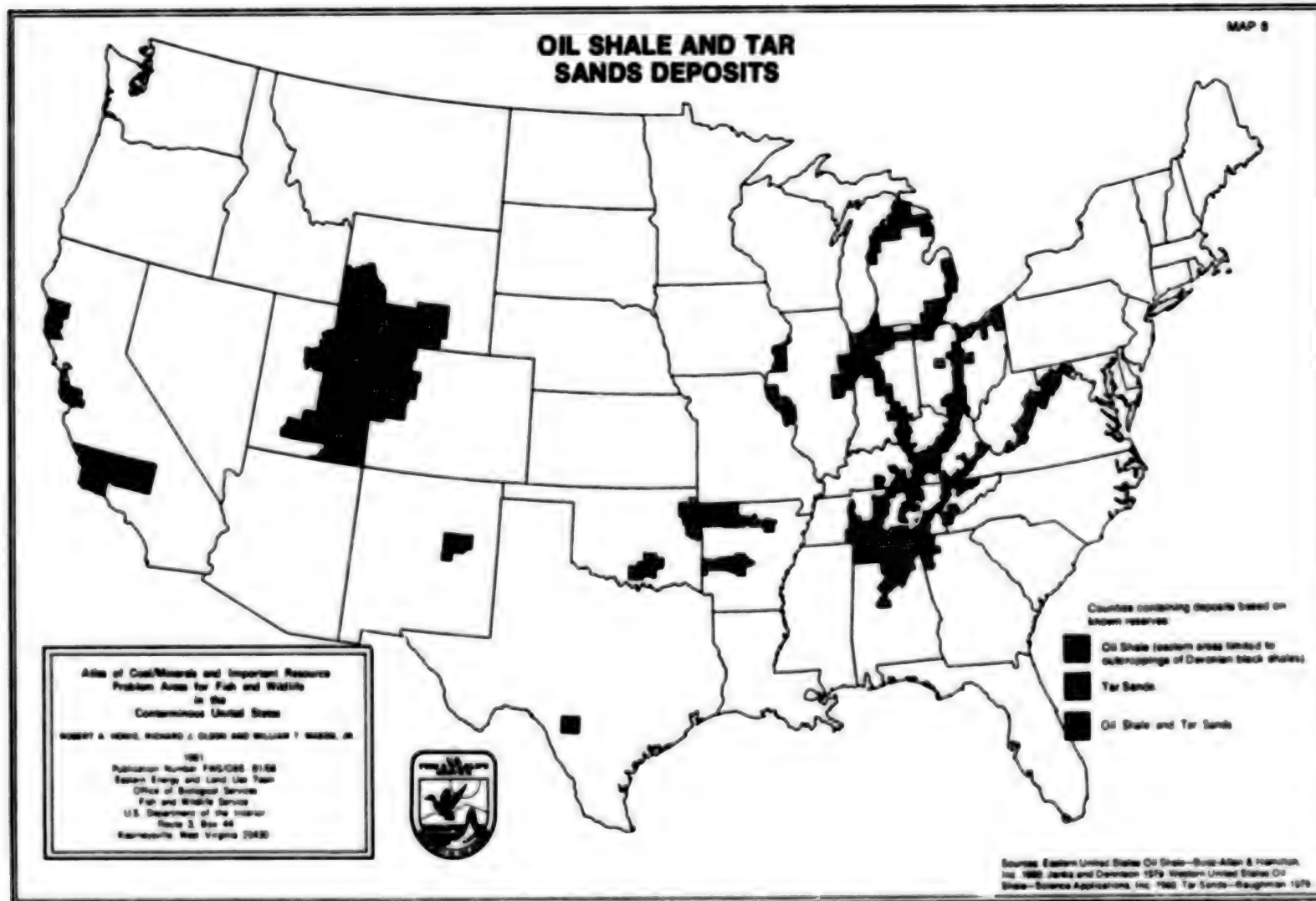


Figure 11. Counties containing oil shale and/or tar sands deposits.

Peat

Peat is a partially decomposed plant matter that has accumulated underwater or in a water-saturated environment. It is usually composed of 10% solid matter and 90% water. Although not classified as a coal, peat is the initial stage in the formation of coal from buried plant matter and was formerly used in the United States, and is still used in Europe, as a fuel. Since it cannot compete with the other more efficient fuels on the U.S. market, virtually all peat consumed domestically is used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Ninety percent of domestic peat sold in 1974 was for domestic soil improvement to be used specifically in landscaping, as a base for lawns and golf courses, for mulching and improving soils, and by nurseries and greenhouses. Other potential uses of peat are as a filtering agent to remove pollutants from water, as an absorbant in oil spill cleanup, as a light and insulative building material, and as a raw material for wood alcohol distillation (USBOM 1976).

Virtually all peat in the United States is extracted by machinery; however, methods and equipment differ greatly depending on the characteristics of the deposits. In general, the peat is either cut out of or scraped from the surface. Most operations employ conventional excavating and earthmoving equipment, sometimes modified specifically for extracting peat. Where it is impractical to drain a peat deposit which is covered by water, specially adapted equipment, such as dredges and clamshells, is used (USBOM 1976).

The peat resources of the conterminous United States are on roughly 19 million acres (FWS 1977b) in 42 states and amount to 13.8 billion tons. Approximately 90% of this total is located in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Florida. More than half of the resources in the conterminous United States are located in Minnesota with recoverable reserves estimated at almost 7 billion tons covering more than 5 million acres. More than three-fourths of the Minnesota peat resource are located in Beltrami, Koochiching, Itasca, and St. Louis counties in the northern portion of the state (USBOM 1976). Only 2.7%, or approximately 200,000 acres, of the peatland acreage in Minnesota is currently being used (FWS 1977b). It should also be noted that the cool moist climate and irregular terrain of Alaska favor the formation of all types of peat deposits (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Estimated United States peat production in 1979 was 880

tons. Domestic peat production is concentrated in Michigan, Florida, and Illinois, in order of volume. These three states account for about 60% of the total U.S. output, with roughly 30% of total production in Michigan (USBOM 1980). Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey also produce significant amounts. About one-third of the peat consumed in the United States is imported, with Canada supplying approximately 95% of that amount (FWS 1977a).

Peatlands are part of a group of wetlands as classified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Cowardin et al. 1979). As such they are very important wildlife habitats. For example, the Minnesota peatlands support populations of waterfowl, muskrat, beaver, and river otter, and they are very important habitat for spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, bear, moose, timber wolf, bobcat, and lynx (FWS 1977b). Thus, extensive development of peatlands has a potential for significant impacts on wildlife due to habitat alteration.

Map 9 (Figure 12). Locations of Class I and II peat resources were determined from a series of small scale state maps contained in two reports (King et al. 1980; Radian Corp. 1980). The nine states included in these reports contain the majority of peat resources in the conterminous United States. The reports define three classes of peat deposits. Class I areas have the highest potential for "fuel grade" peat which occurs in significant quantities to supply the needs of a large facility such as a 250-million cubic feet-per-day synfuels plant. The deposits usually cover areas greater than 200 square miles. Class II areas have known peatlands but the areal extent and depth are not as promising as Class I areas. The deposits generally cover 20 to 200 square miles and contain enough peat to support a 60-megawatt steam electric plant. Class III areas may possibly contain sufficient quantities of fuel grade peat to supply the small technologies. These deposits generally occur in isolated patches of less than 20 square miles in size. Class III areas were not included in this study due to their lower probability of significant mining in the near future. A county was classified as Class I or II if approximately 5% or more of the county was covered by one of the regions. Class I areas were given priority over Class II if both occurred within a county. Often the reports contained comments that identified additional counties as containing important peat deposits; these counties were also included in the data set.

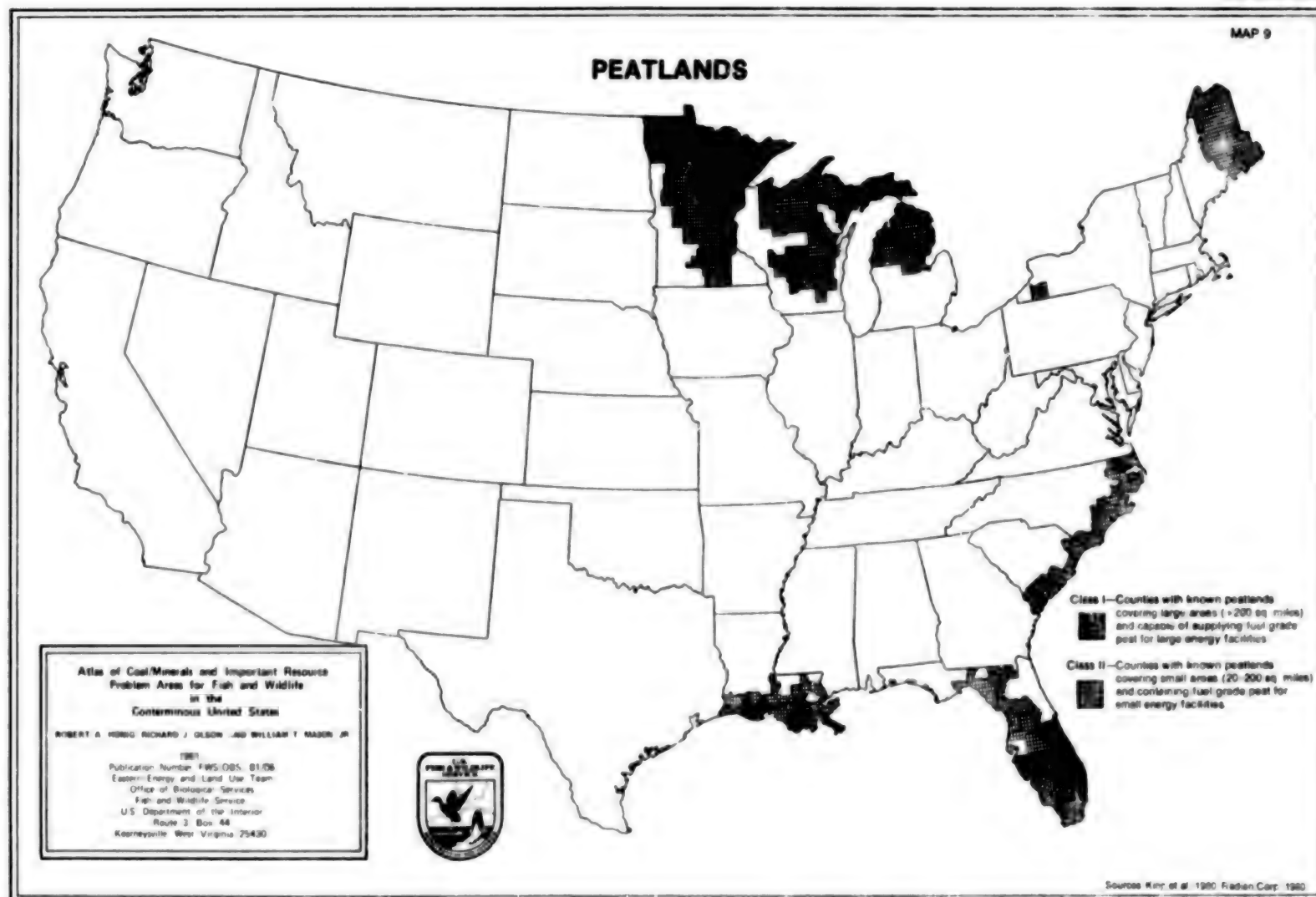


Figure 12. Counties containing Class I and/or Class II peat resources.

Phosphate

Phosphorus, along with nitrogen and potassium, is an essential element for plant growth, but it tends to be less abundant than nitrogen and potassium, especially in heavily cropped or thoroughly leached soils. Thus it is not surprising that about 70% of domestic consumption of phosphate rock is in fertilizer production. The fertilizer industry will continue to be the major consumer since there is no substitute for phosphorus as a plant food. Phosphate is also used in animal feed supplements, detergents, electroplating and metal polishing, insecticides, medicines, and incendiary bombs (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Most U.S. phosphate rock contains recoverable amounts of fluorine for use in water treatment and conversion into metal fluxes. Florida and western phosphate rock contain from 0.1 and 0.4 pounds of uranium per ton, and western deposits may also contain recoverable vanadium (USBOM 1976).

The total U.S. phosphate rock production in 1979 was approximately 50 million metric tons (approximately 55 million tons), 79% of which comes from Florida. North Carolina produces about 9% of U.S. phosphate rock, Tennessee 4%, and fields in Idaho, Alabama, Montana, and Utah contribute 8% of the total. The United States is a net exporter of phosphate rock (USBOM 1980).

Known recoverable U.S. phosphate rock reserves as of 1973 were estimated at 2.5 billion tons, with another 4.5 billion tons of identified resources that may become economically recoverable in the future. At current levels of production, the commercial deposits in Tennessee are expected to be depleted by 1990. Reserves in Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming are expected to continue production into the twenty-first century. The large reserves in Florida are capable of supporting maximum production levels until 1995 after which they will be depleted; those in

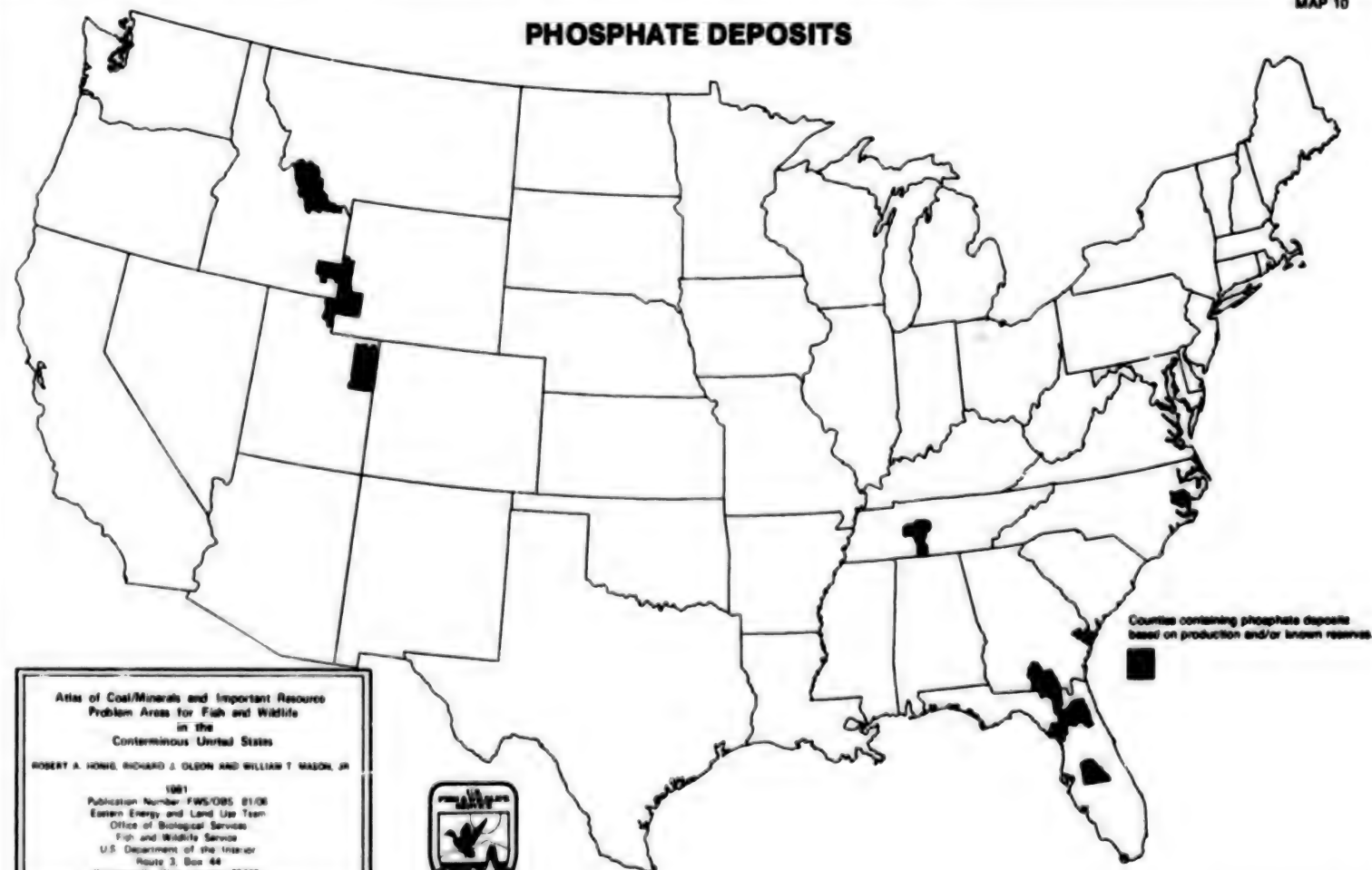
North Carolina are expected to continue maximum production after that date (USBOM 1976).

Phosphate rock is strip mined except for two underground operations in Montana. In Florida and North Carolina the land must often be drained before mining, and the phosphate-bearing matrix is slurried in sluice pits and then pumped to a washing plant. Florida hard rock is not currently mined for phosphate (USBOM 1976).

Use of water in phosphate mine dewatering and processing has lowered the regional water table in Florida by as much as 40 feet, with some disruption of watercourses, destruction of wetlands, and deterioration of water quality. There is also a threat of contamination by radioactive elements associated with phosphate deposits. The waste clays, or slimes, from phosphate mining also pose a problem. Approximately two-thirds of the area mined for phosphate in central Florida since the 1940s has been covered by ponds containing slimes. Slimes cannot be economically reduced in volume and take decades to solidify. The best method for dewatering involves impounding the slimes above ground, but there is always a risk of dike failure. The slimes themselves, once stabilized, can be used only for farming, grazing, or light construction, as they are structurally weak at depth (NAS 1979).

Map 10 (Figure 13). Phosphate deposits were identified from the Bureau of Mines series of State Mineral Profiles (USBOM 1979). Deposits identified in these publications generally reflect past and current activity or deposits that have a high potential for future mining. The data recorded indicates the presence of a deposit and does not distinguish the current or future importance.

PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS



Counties containing phosphate deposits based on production and/or known reserves.

Atlas of Coal/Minerals and Important Resource
Problem Areas for Fish and Wildlife
in the
Conterminous United States
ROBERT A. HONG, RICHARD J. OLSON AND WILLIAM T. MASON, JR.
1981
Publication Number FWS/OBS-81/08
Eastern Energy and Land Use Team
Office of Biological Services
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Route 3, Box 44
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25430



Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines 1979

Figure 13. Counties containing phosphate deposits.

Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel are geologically defined as unconsolidated mineral and rock particles that in most cases have been transported by water and abraded so that their edges are rounded or dulled (NAS 1980a). Sand is defined as material composed primarily of silica and within the size range of 0.0625 to 2 millimeters; sand is also used to describe fine particles of rocks, minerals, slag, and other materials. Gravel consists of naturally occurring rock particles in the size range of 4 to 64 millimeters in diameter. Granules, or "pea gravel," make up the size range from 2 to 4 millimeters (USBOM 1976).

Sand and gravel are important in virtually all construction, and the construction industry accounts for about 95% of all domestic consumption of sand and gravel (Brobst and Pratt 1973; FWS 1977a; NAS 1980a). Most is used in portland cement or asphaltic concrete, as general fill, and as a base under highways (NAS 1980a). Minor uses include railroad ballast and snow and ice control (USBOM 1980). The two components of the product also may be used separately. Of the two, sand has a wider range of uses, for example: in architectural structures; mortar; plaster; and all forms of road and pavement construction. Industrial grade sands are essential in glass manufacturing, foundry operations, chemical and metallurgical processes, and as abrasives. Byproducts and coproducts of sand and gravel production are almost nonexistent. Only small amounts of gold and silver are recovered (USBOM 1976).

Domestic sand and gravel production in 1974 was approximately one billion tons (USBOM 1976) and is the largest nonfuel mineral industry, in terms of volume, in the United States (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Because of the local availability of both sand and gravel, and the high costs of transportation, there results a fragmented industry with small installations located in and near populated areas (FWS 1977a). The five leading construction sand and gravel producing states in 1979 were California, Alaska, Texas, Ohio, and Michigan (USBOM 1980). The San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles areas accounted for 27 of the

100 largest operations in the United States as of 1970, and most of the remainder are east of the Mississippi River in the northern States (Brobst and Pratt 1973). The United States is a net exporter of sand and gravel (USBOM 1980).

The total sand and gravel resources of the United States are literally inexhaustible, however their geographic distribution and quality often preclude economic usefulness (USBOM 1976). By 2000, the economically recoverable resources may barely meet the demand. The most important sources of sand and gravel are river channels, flood plains, and glaciated terrain; however, as these become depleted, marine and lake environments could become important. A major problem currently facing the industry is land-use conflict: land with potentially valuable sand and gravel deposits is presently more valuable for building development and is thus removed from future mineral production. Development of low-cost transportation may be essential for the utilization of remote deposits (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Sand and gravel are usually loose materials and thus are excavated without blasting (NAS 1980a). The two basic methods are dredging, for deposits that are below the water table, and open pit excavation (USBOM 1976). Thus, the environmental impacts include those typical of open pit methods such as noise, dust, and aesthetic effects. Excessive dust in some quarries can be a problem, especially if minerals such as asbestos are present. Dredging, which is widely practiced in major rivers such as the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, causes increased sedimentation and can greatly alter aquatic habitats (NAS 1980a). Because of the virtual absence of sulfides and salts in sand and gravel deposits, water discharged from the mine sites contains no significant concentrations of dissolved heavy metals or other toxic constituents (NAS 1979). Beneficial effects of sand and gravel excavations include: creation of water bodies for storage or recreation; flood control; creation of migratory and cliff nesting bird habitat; and industrial or housing sites (NAS 1980a).

Zinc

Zinc is a ubiquitous minor element in the earth's crust and is a necessity to modern living (Brobst and Pratt 1973). It was first called false silver about 2,000 years ago, undoubtedly due to its bluish-white color (USBOM 1976). Major uses of zinc in 1979 were in galvanizing of iron and steel products (40%), zinc-base alloy die castings (29%), brass and bronze (14%), zinc oxide (12%), and other uses (5%) including rolled zinc metal. Major industrial consumers of zinc in 1979 were the manufacture of construction materials (40%), transportation equipment (26%), electrical equipment (12%), and machinery and chemicals (10%). About one-half of the consumption was in Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania (USBOM 1980). Byproducts and coproducts of zinc include gold, silver, copper, lead, fluorspar, and manganese. In fact, many important zinc mines in the United States were initially lead or lead/silver mines. The host rocks in Tennessee, Virginia, and the Upper Mississippi Valley are limestone and dolomite, and large quantities of the tailings are sold as agricultural limestone or crushed stone (USBOM 1976).

The principal methods for mining zinc are room and pillar (excavating chambers in a gently sloping ore body and leaving

pillars of rock to support the roof), shrinkage (successively mining flat or inclined cuts or slices progressing upward from a haulage level), cut and fill, and square pit. Except for a few mines in Canada, open pit and block caving methods have not been extensively used (USBOM 1976).

Zinc production in the United States in 1979 was approximately 260,000 metric tons (approximately 287,000 tons). Major producing states were Tennessee (31%), Missouri (23%), New Jersey (12%), and Idaho (12%) (USBOM 1980). Identified, economically extractable reserves of zinc in the United States amount to 30 million tons, with another 20 million tons which may become economically recoverable under future economic conditions. The largest demonstrated reserve is in the southeast Missouri lead district where zinc is a coproduct of lead; the next largest is in eastern and middle Tennessee. Other states with notable reserves are Maine, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah (USBOM 1976; Barr Engineering Co. et al. 1980).

Silver

Silver, a critical element in our national economy, is a major industrial metal, the physical properties of which make it desirable for a variety of uses. It is extremely ductile and malleable, it has the highest electrical and thermal conductivity of all metals, its compounds are highly photosensitive, and it is stable in air and water except for tarnishing when exposed to sulfur compounds. Adequate, low-cost substitutes are very difficult to find (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

The largest single use of silver in 1979 was in the photographic industry which accounted for 39% of consumption (USBOM 1980). Photography is based almost entirely on light-sensitive silver halides derived from silver nitrates and related compounds which provide unsurpassed image clarity. Processes that do not require silver have been developed for black and white photography, but they are not adaptable to color films (USBOM 1976). Other major users of silver are: electrical and electronic components, 25%; sterlingware and electroplated silverware, 15%; and brazing alloys and solders, 8% (USBOM 1980). The remaining silver consumed includes the manufacture of jewelry, arts, and crafts, and use in medicines, dentistry, mirror backing, bearings, catalysts, coinage, and nuclear control rods (USBOM 1976).

Due to its economic and industrial importance, and the general lack of adequate low-cost substitutes, the United States and the rest of the free world are confronted with the long-range problem of a serious imbalance between consumption and new production (Brobst and Pratt 1973). In 1979, estimated U.S. imports of silver amounted to 45% of consumption, and, as of 1973, a major worldwide imbalance of more than 100 million ounces of silver per year existed between production and consumption. The deficit between domestic production and consumption

formerly was partly filled by releases from U.S. Treasury stocks, but these reserves are now depleted. This deficit must be made up from liquidation of private stocks, reclaimed silver, imports, increased new production, or use of substitutes for silver (Brobst and Pratt 1973).

Domestic silver production in 1979 was estimated at 38.3 million troy ounces. Major producing states were: Idaho, 48%; Arizona, 19%; Colorado, 8%; and Utah, Montana, and Missouri, 20% (USBOM 1980). Identified United States silver reserves are estimated to be 1.5 billion troy ounces. Geological evidence predicts another 4.2 billion ounces of other silver resources (USBOM 1976).

Depending on the characteristics of the deposit, silver is mined by open pit methods or subsurface shafts and drifts (USBOM 1976). Approximately 66% of primary silver production in the United States was a byproduct of copper, lead, and zinc mining (USBOM 1980). In fact, about two-thirds of the world's silver reserves and resources are a byproduct of copper, lead, zinc, and sulfide production, while veins in which silver is the main coproduct supply the remaining reserves and resources. Silver is also commonly found with gold, but this accounts for only 1% of domestic production. Within the United States, the only other important byproduct of silver mining is antimony, which is found in the Coeur d'Alene area in Idaho (USBOM 1976).

Map 11 (Figure 14). See section on Copper for discussion of the map data base.

Additional counties in Missouri containing silver deposits of concern to FWS but not shown on Map 11 are listed in Appendix C (R. Welford, FWS, Twin Cities, MN, pers. comm.).

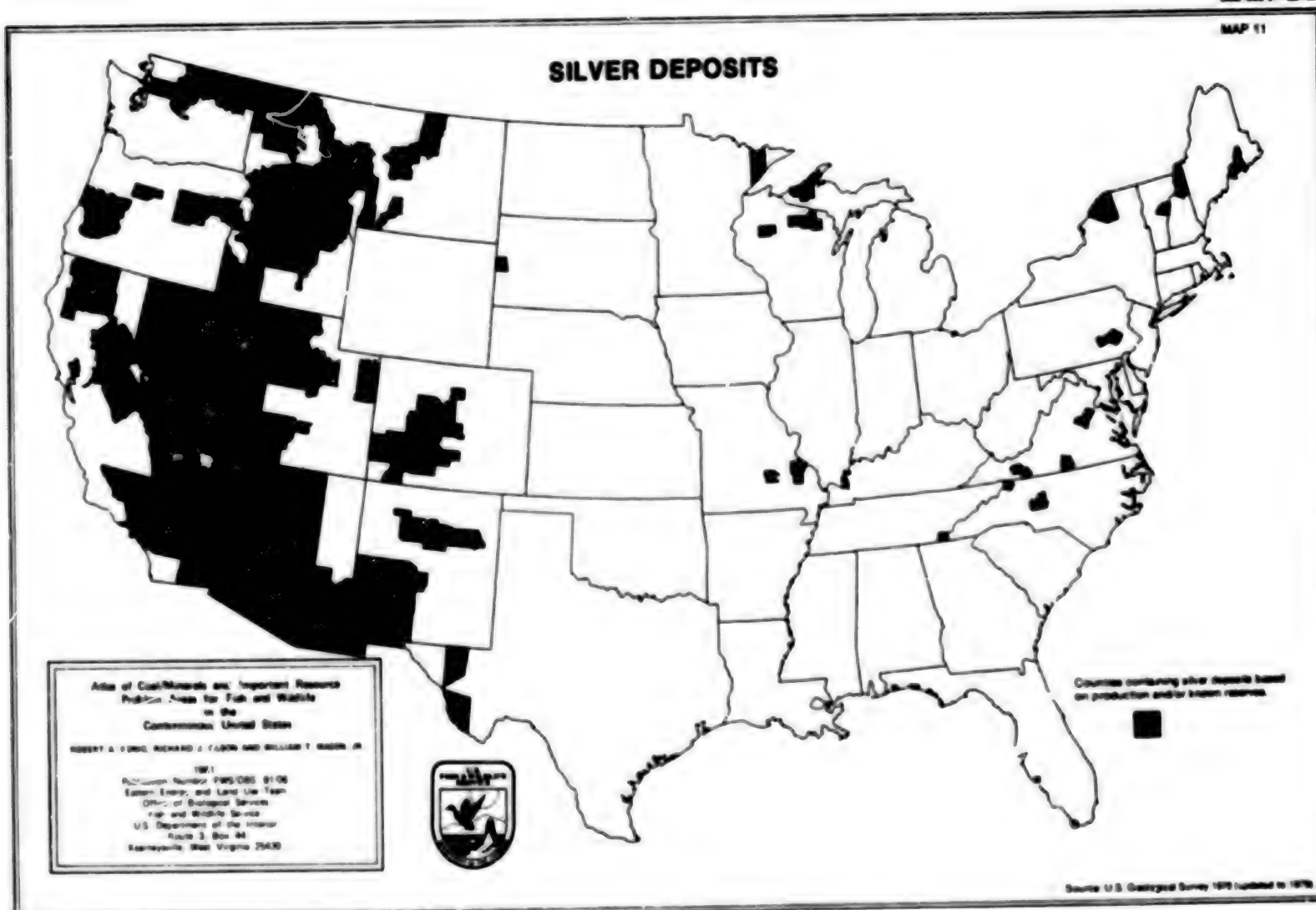


Figure 14. Counties containing silver deposits.

Uranium

Uranium is a silvery-white metal that consists of three semistable radioactive isotopes -- U^{238} , U^{235} , U^{234} . The fission of U^{235} releases large amounts of energy making it a very important energy source for use in nuclear reactors. One pound of U_3O_8 (processed ore) produces the heat equivalent of about eight tons of coal (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Byproducts and coproducts of uranium include vanadium, molybdenum, copper, gold, rare earths, and yttrium. Uranium is also a byproduct of wet-process phosphoric acid in phosphatic fertilizer production in central Florida (USBOM 1976).

At the end of 1971, the identified recoverable resources in the United States totaled 273,000 tons of U_3O_8 . Domestic hypothetical recoverable resources as of that date are estimated to total about 500,000 tons. Other resources were deemed not economically recoverable by 1972 technologies (Brobst and Pratt 1973). Most known United States uranium resources are located in the west, as are all operating mills and mills planned for operation by 1983. Through 1977 the western portion of the U.S. has accounted for 99% of U_3O_8 production, 100% of the reserves, and 93% of the potential resources. Production for meeting uranium needs by the year 2000 will be centered primarily in New Mexico and Wyoming, and to a lesser extent in Utah (Horak and Olson 1980).

In general, uranium mining involves conventional open pit or underground mining techniques (USBOM 1976). These processes are estimated to account for 87% of U_3O_8 production in the year 2000, while solution mining is expected to account for 5%. It is estimated that mining of uranium up to the year 2000 will have disturbed approximately 53,100 hectares (132,750 acres). When exploration, milling, and tailings are included, the estimated total land disturbed will be 828,000 hectares (2,070,000 acres). However, 92% of this total will be from exploration and is considered minor and temporary (Horak and Olson 1980).

One of the breakdown products of U^{238} is Rn^{222} , a radioactive isotope of radon. Rn^{222} breaks down to metals which are easily deposited in the respiratory tract or otherwise absorbed by organisms. Radiation effects on the biota include mortality, chromosomal aberrations, and reduced fecundity. Ruminants are particularly susceptible to radioactive exposure from contaminated plants which can absorb radioactive substances via root systems or via atmospheric fallout. In addition selenium and

vanadium from uranium mines can be accumulated by plants. Drinking water for wildlife may also contain elevated radioactivity (Horak and Olson 1980).

Precipitation on ore and waste rock piles and on exposed rock surfaces can produce runoff with leached uranium, radium, selenium, molybdenum, vanadium, increased acidity, and diverse salts (NAS 1979; Horak and Olson 1980).

In situ solution mining as practiced in several Texas and Wyoming operations (NAS 1979) should not directly affect aquatic resources as wastes are usually disposed of in bottom-sealed evaporation basins. However, aquatic resources potentially may be affected due to groundwater contamination via seeps and springs (Horak and Olson 1980). Radon in exhaust air from underground mines or wind-borne particulates from surface mines and waste piles may degrade air quality (NAS 1979). Dust may also contain radioactive uranium, thorium, and radium, and trace elements such as arsenic, lead, selenium, and vanadium. This may cause localized effects such as irritation of animal mucous membranes (Horak and Olson 1980).

Reclamation of lands in the west mined for uranium is hampered by low precipitation, high evaporation and transpiration, a short growing season, and poor soil. Uranium tailings are usually very fine and difficult to stabilize. Overburden or interburden spoils can be acidic making revegetation very difficult (NAS 1979).

Map 12 (Figure 15). Uranium resources were defined using the 1980 map compiled by the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) project (USD OE 1980, p. 15). The map shows locations of uranium deposits based on the reliability of the information. In this study, county occurrences of "probable and/or possible potential resources" were not included. Counties included contain either known reserves or potential resources. The potential resources include probable deposits (those occurring in known productive uranium areas) and possible deposits (those in which the formations or geological setting are favorable for uranium deposits) (USD OE 1980, p. 2). The resulting county-level map was compared against a map depicting productive uranium mines (SAI 1980c). There was generally good agreement except for some isolated occurrences and mines outside of the regions shown on the USD OE map.

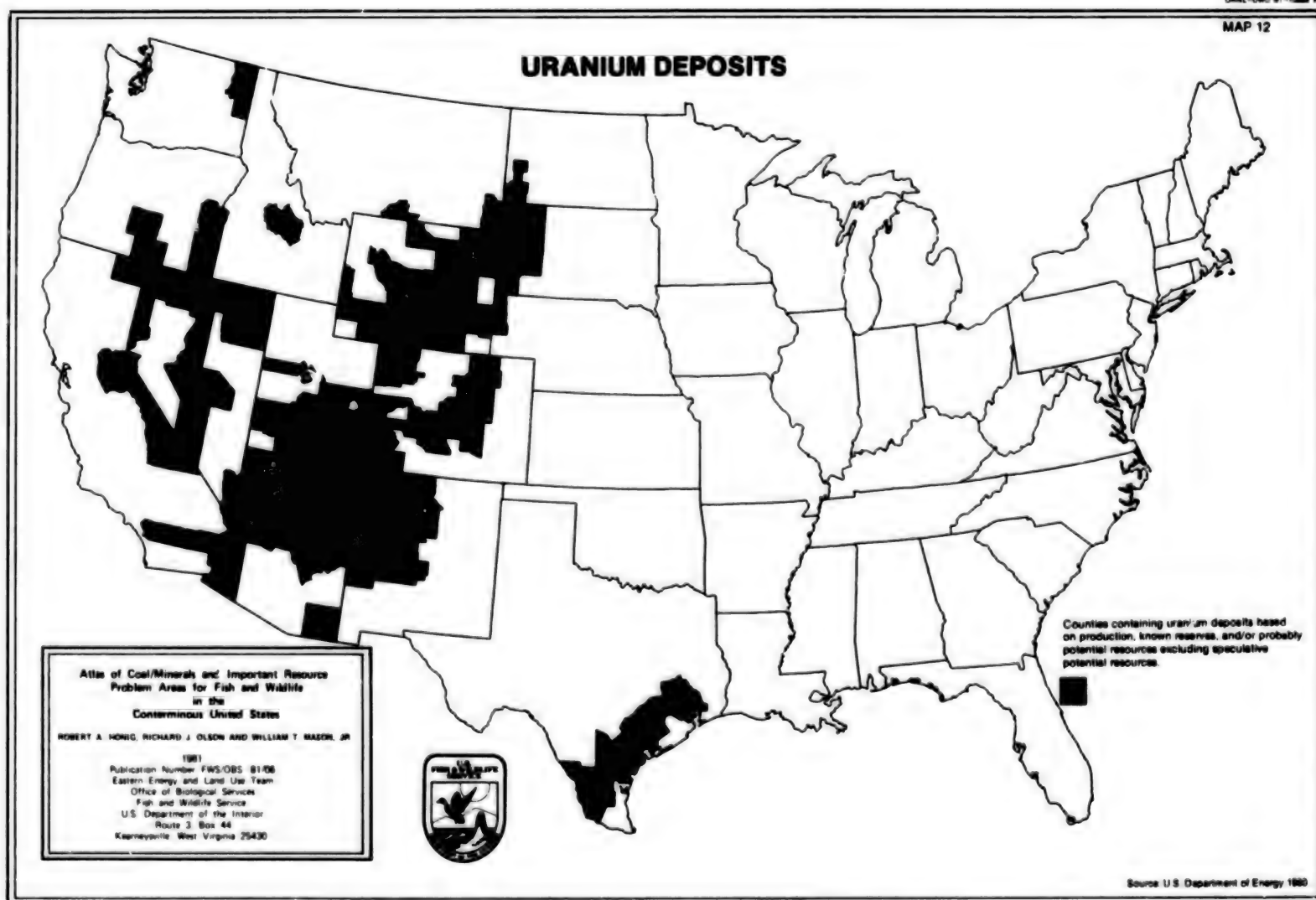


Figure 15. Counties containing uranium deposits.

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Appendix A

1980-81 U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE IMPORTANT RESOURCE PROBLEMS (* IF NOT INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY).

IRP	IRP_DESC
1	Steelhead Trout, Chinook & Sockeye Salmon - Columbia Basin
2	Endangered Species (several) - South Florida Wetlands & Keys
3	Endangered Birds and Terns - California Coastal Wetlands
4	Endangered Birds/Migratory Birds - Texas Gulf Coast
5	Migratory Waterfowl & Other Wg. Birds - Lower Miss. River
6	Migratory Waterfowl - N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Minn.
7	Migratory Waterfowl - Coastal Marshes Louisiana
8	Migratory Waterfowl - Central Valley California
9	Arctic & Am. Peregrine Falcon - N. Slope & Int. Alaska
10	Acid Rain Impacts - Nationwide
11	Freshwater Fishes & Fish Habitat - Great Lakes
12	Migratory Birds/Endangered Species - Nebraska
13	Endangered Fish - Upper and Lower Colo. River
14	Androsous Fish (Striped Bass & Shad) - Chesapeake Bay
15	Migratory Birds - Long Pelicans
16	Waterfowl Disease (avian Cholera & DVB) - Nationwide
17	Steelhead Trout & Chinook Salmon - Sacramento/San Joaquin Basins
18	Salmon & Steelhead Trout - Klamath Basin, N. Coast Streams, CA, OR
19	Endangered Birds (Bald Eagle) - Lower 48 States
20	Endangered Birds - Hawaiian & Trust Territories
21	Migratory Birds - Rio Grande Valley
22	Androsous Fishes (PCH/PCUV) - Hudson River
23	Endangered Birdlands Warbler
24	Endangered & Other Species - Barrier Islands, East & Gulf Coast
25	Endangered Species, Western Coal Development Impacts - West
26	Androsous Fish, Atlantic Salmon and Shad - New England
27	Migratory Waterfowl, Diving Ducks - Atlantic & Miss. Flyways
28	Migratory Birds - Lower Colorado River Basin, Arizona
29	Black Duck - Coastal Mid-Atlantic
30	Endangered California Condor - S. Calif. Mountains & Valley
31	Migratory Waterfowl & Marine Birds - Coastal Washington & Oregon
32	Migratory Waterfowl - Coastal Marshes, NC and SC
33	Bald Eagle - Southeastern Alaska incl. Chilkat River Valley
34	Migratory Waterfowl, Category II - Great Lakes
35	Migratory Waterfowl & other Migr. Birds - Klamath Basin of OR & CA
36	Black Duck - New England
37	Marine Mammals - North Slope & Western Alaska
38	Endangered Species (several) - Coastal GA, SC & NC
39	Pacific Salmon, Steelhead - Puget Sound
40	Pacific Salmon - Southeast & Southcentral Alaska
41	Androsous/Resident Freshwater Fishes - Alaska Fox/Bristol Bay
42	Migratory Waterfowl - North Slope/Beaufort Sea, Alaska
43	Exotic Fish Impact - Nationwide
44	Endangered Species, Coal- & Coldwater Fish - Cumberland Plateau
45	Migratory Waterfowl - S.E. Gulf of Alaska
46	Migratory Waterfowl/Marine Birds - Alaska Peninsula/Bristol Bay
47	Migratory Waterfowl - Yukon Plateau/Upper Yukon River Basin
48	Migr. Waterfowl/Marine Birds - Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta, S. Bering Sea
49	Petroleum & Androsous Fish - NC, SC, FL, GA, MS, AL, & LA
50	Endangered Species - Mid-Gulf Drainage
51	Androsous Fish - Mid-Atlantic
52	Migratory Waterfowl - Sandhills Area Groundwater Recharge NB
53	Waterfowl & Other Waterbirds - Stillwater Basin Nevada
54	Endangered Fishes - Truckee River Basin Nevada
55	Bottomland Hardwood Sw. Species & Migratory Waterfowl - FL & GA
56	Migratory Waterfowl, Marshbirds & Other Wg. Birds - Coastal CA
57	Migratory Waterfowl Habitat Losses - Rio Grande, Pecos Basins, NM
58	Waterfowl/Other Water Birds - Burney Basin, Oregon
59	Migratory Waterfowl - Playa Lakes
60	Endangered Fishes - Isolated Springs, AZ, TX, and NE
61	Migratory Waterfowl - Great Lakes Coastal Marshes, MI and OH
62	Marine Mammals - Southeast/Northern Gulf of Alaska
63	Migratory Birds - Yellowstone Basin
64	Porcupine Caribou Herd/Arctic Grizzly - North Slope AK
65	Endangered Mollusks and Pinfish - Tennessee River Basin, VA
66	Endangered Mollusks - Upper Mississippi River
67	Golden Eagle - West Texas
68	Migratory Shorebird Staging Areas - Western Basin
69	Migratory Birds - Flathead River Basin
70	Prairie River Migratory Birds - James River, MI and CO
71	Greater Sandhill Crane - Indiana
72	Other Wg. Birds/Maroon, Sprots, Gulls & Terns - Upper Miss. R.
73	Other Birds/Gulls, Terns, Maroon & Sprots - Great Lakes
74	Sw. Species: Mammals, Birds, Reptiles - Puerto Rico, Virginia I.
75	Wintering Waterfowl, Shore & Seeding Birds - Salton Sea
76	American Woodcock Population Decline - Northeast
77	Woodcock Breeding Habitat
78	International Fish & Wildlife Habitat Conservation & Research

Appendix B

1980-81 U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE IMPORTANT RESOURCE PROBLEMS BY MAJOR ANIMAL GROUPS.

TYPE-BIRDS & SEPTILES

TSP_DESC

- 2 Endangered Species (several) - South Florida Wetlands & Bays
 24 Endangered & Other Species - Barrier Islands, East & Gulf Coast
 38 Endangered Species (several) - Coastal GA, SC & NC
 50 Endangered Species - Mid-Gulf Drainage
 55 Wetland Hardwood Rd. Species & Migratory Waterfowl - FL & GA

TYPE-BIRDS

TSP_DESC

- 2 Endangered Species (several) - South Florida Wetlands & Bays
 3 Endangered Birds and Terns - California Coastal Wetlands
 4 Endangered Birds/Migratory Birds - Texas Gulf Coast
 5 Migratory Waterfowl & Other Mig. Birds - Lower Miss. River
 6 Migratory Waterfowl - S. Dakota, S. Dakota, Minn.
 7 Migratory Waterfowl - Coastal Marshes Louisiana
 8 Migratory Waterfowl - Central Valley California
 12 Migratory Birds/Endangered Species - Nebraska
 14 Endangered Birds (Bald Eagle) - Lower 48 States
 21 Migratory Birds - Rio Grande Valley
 23 Endangered Wetlands Warbler
 24 Endangered & Other Species - Barrier Islands, East & Gulf Coast
 25 Endangered Species - Western Coal Development Impacts - West
 27 Migratory Waterfowl, Biting Ducks - Atlantic & Miss. Flyways
 28 Migratory Birds - Lower Colorado River Basin, Arizona
 29 Black Duck - Coastal Mid-Atlantic
 30 Endangered California Condor - S. Calif. Mountains & Valley
 31 Migratory Waterfowl & Biting Ducks - Coastal Washington & Oregon
 32 Migratory Waterfowl - Coastal Marshes, SC and NC
 34 Migratory Waterfowl, Cooters 11 - Great Lakes
 35 Migratory Waterfowl & other Migr. Birds - Elasmth Basin of OR & CA
 36 Black Duck - New England
 38 Endangered Species (several) - Coastal GA, SC & NC
 44 Endangered Species, Cool- & Coldwater Fish - Cumberland Plateau
 48 Endangered Species - Mid-Gulf Drainage
 52 Migratory Waterfowl - Sandhills Aron Groundwater Recharge SW
 53 Waterfowl & Other Waterbirds - Stillwater Basin Nevada
 55 Wetland Hardwood Rd. Species & Migratory Waterfowl - FL & GA
 56 Migratory Waterfowl, Biting Ducks & Other Mig. Birds - Coastal CA
 57 Migratory Waterfowl Habitat Losses - Rio Grande, Pecos Basins, NM
 58 Waterfowl/Other Water Birds - Sarnay Basin, Oregon
 59 Migratory Waterfowl - Playa Lakes
 61 Migratory Waterfowl - Great Lakes Coastal Marshes, MI and OH
 63 Migratory Birds - Yellowstone Basin
 67 Golden Eagle - West Texas
 68 Migratory Shorebird Staging Areas - Eastern Maine
 69 Migratory Birds - Flathead River Basin
 70 Prairie River Migratory Birds - James River, MO and SO
 71 Greater Sandhill Crane - Indiana
 72 Other Mig. Bl. Gull/Barns, Sooty, Gulls & Terns - Upper Miss. R.
 73 Other Birds/Gulls, Terns, Barns & Sooty - Great Lakes
 75 Wintering Waterfowl, Shore & Seabirds - Salton Sea
 76 American Woodcock Population Decline - Northeast
 77 Woodcock Nesting Habitat

TYPE-FISHES

TSP_DESC

- 1 Steelhead Trout, Chinook & Coho Salmon - Columbia Basin
 11 Freshwater Fishes & Fish Habitat - Great Lakes
 12 Migratory Birds/Endangered Species - Nebraska
 13 Endangered Fish - Upper and Lower Colo. River
 14 Anadromous Fish (Striped Bass & Shad) - Chesapeake Bay
 17 Steelhead Trout & Chinook Salmon - Sacramento/San Joaquin Basins
 18 Salmon & Steelhead Trout - Elasmth Basin, W. Coast Stream, CA, CO
 22 Anadromous Fishes (PCB/TCDF) - Hudson River
 24 Endangered & Other Species - Barrier Islands, East & Gulf Coast
 25 Endangered Species, Western Coal Development Impacts - West
 26 Anadromous Fish, Atlantic Salmon and Shad - New England
 34 Pacific Salmon, Steelhead - Puget Sound
 44 Endangered Species, Cool- & Coldwater Fish - Cumberland Plateau
 49 Anadromous & Anadromous Fish - SC, S., FL, GA, MS, AL, & LA
 50 Endangered Species - Mid-Gulf Drainage
 51 Anadromous Fish - Mid-Atlantic
 54 Endangered Fishes - Truckee River Basin Nevada
 55 Wetland Hardwood Rd. Species & Migratory Waterfowl - FL & GA
 60 Endangered Fishes - Isolated Springs, AL, TN, and MS
 65 Endangered Herring and Flatfish - Tennessee River Basin, VA
 69 Migratory Birds - Flathead River Basin

TYPE-INVERTEBRATES

TSP_DESC

- 24 Endangered & Other Species - Barrier Islands, East & Gulf Coast
 44 Endangered Species, Cool- & Coldwater Fish - Cumberland Plateau
 50 Endangered Species - Mid-Gulf Drainage
 65 Endangered Mollusks and Flatfish - Tennessee River Basin, VA

APPENDIX B. 1980-81 U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE IMPORTANT RESOURCE PROBLEMS BY MAJOR ANIMAL CONCERN.

----- TYPED-INVESTIGATIONS -----

INP	INP_DESC
66	Endangered Mollusks - Upper Mississippi River

----- TYPED-SIGNALS -----

INP	INP_DESC
2	Endangered Species (several) - South Florida Wetlands & Keys
24	Endangered & Other Species - Barrier Islands, East & Gulf Coast
25	Endangered Species, Western Coal Development Impacts - West
38	Endangered Species (several) - Coastal GA, SC & NC
44	Endangered Species, Coal- & Coldwater Fish - Cumberland Plateau
50	Endangered Species - Mid-Gulf Drainage
55	Wetland Hardwood Wet. Species & Migratory Waterfowl - FL & GA
69	Migratory Birds - Plateau River Basin

Appendix C

Counties in the conterminous United States and associated IRPs and minerals. "X" indicates the presence of a mineral deposit based on the primary data source(s) for a given map; "+" indicates other deposits of concern to FWS.

Minerals: COAL (1 = <1,000 tons, 2 = 1,000-100,000 tons, 3 = >100,000 tons); CU = copper; GT = geothermal resources (1 = >150°C, 2 = 90-150°C, 3 = <90°C); AU = gold; FE = iron; MO = molybdenum; NI = nickel; OS = oil shale/tar sands (1 = oil shale, 2 = tar sands, 3 = both); PEAT (1 = Class I resource, 2 = Class II resource); P = phosphate; AG = silver; U = uranium.

FIPS STATE NUMBER and FIPS_CO are Federal Information Processing Standards state and county code numbers, respectively.

PIPS STATE NUMBER=01 STATE=ALABAMA																
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CO	G_T	AV	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AC	D	PIPS_CC	
001	AUTAUGA	89													001	
003	BALDWIN	24													003	
		89														
		50														
005	HARBOUR	89	2												005	
007	BIBB	*					I			I					007	
009	BLOUNT	1								1					009	
011	BULLOCK	89													011	
013	BUTLER	*													013	
015	CALHOUN														015	
017	CHAMBERS														017	
019	CHESTER	*													019	
021	CHILTON	89													021	
023	CHOCTAW	89	2												023	
025	CLARK	89	*												025	
027	CLAY			I			I	I							027	
029	CLEBURNE			I		I									029	
031	COFFEY	89	2												031	
033	COLBERT	84								2					033	
035	CONNER	89	*												035	
037	COOSA	89													037	
039	COVINGTON	89													039	
041	CRENSHAW	89	2												041	
043	CULLMAN	2								2					043	
045	DALE	89	1												045	
047	DALLAS	89													047	
049	DE KALB	88	1							1					049	
		65														
051	ELMORE	89													051	
053	ESCAMBIA	89													053	
055	ETOWAH	*								1					055	
057	FAYETTE	2													057	
059	FRANKLIN	88	*				I			2					059	
061	GENEVA	89													061	
063	GREENE	89													063	
065	HALE														065	
067	HENRY	*													067	
069	HOUSTON														069	
071	JACKSON	84	2				I			1					071	
		65														
073	JEFFERSON		2				I			1					073	
075	LANHAM	*													075	
077	LAUDERDALE	84								1					077	
		65														
079	LAURENCE	84	*							2					079	
081	LEE														081	
083	LIVESTONE	84								1					083	
085	LOWNDES	89													085	
087	MASON	89													087	
089	MADISON	84	*							1					089	
091	MADWINGO	89	2												091	
093	MARTON	2													093	
095	MARSHALL	84	*				I			1					095	
097	MORLEY	24													097	
		49														
		50														
099	MORRIS	89	*												099	
101	MONTGOMERY	89													101	
103	MORGAN	84	*							2					103	
105	FERRY														105	
107	PICKENS														107	
109	PIKE	89	2												109	
111	RANDOLPH														111	
113	RUSSELL														113	
115	ST CLAIR	89	1							1					115	
117	SHELBY	89	1												117	
119	SORTER	89	1												119	
121	TALLADEGA	89					I								121	
123	TALLAPOOSA	89													123	
125	TUSCALOOSA		2												125	
127	WALKER		2												127	
129	WASHINGTON	89													129	
131	WILCOX	89	2												131	
133	WINSTON		1												133	

PIPS STATE NUMBER=04						STATE=ARIZONA									
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	PR	NO	BT	O_S	PRY	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
001	APACHE	13 25 28	2		3									X	001
003	COCHISE	13 60		X	2	X		X					X	X	003
005	COCOHINO	13 28	2	X				X					X	X	005
007	GILA	13 28		X	3	X	X	X					X	X	007
009	GRANAH	13 28 60		X	2			X					X		009

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=04 STATE=ARIZONA															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AU	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CO
011	GRANT	13		X	2	X		X					X		011
		20													
013	HARICOPA	13		X	1	X	X						X		013
		20													
015	MOHAVE	13		X	3	X		X					X	X	015
		20													
017	NAVAJO	13	2				X	X						X	017
		25													
		20													
019	PIHA	13		X	3	X		X					X		019
		60													
021	PIHAL	13		X	3	X	X	X					X		021
		20													
023	SANTA CRUZ	13		X		X		X					X		023
		60													
025	YAVAPAI	13		X	3	X	X	X					X	X	025
		20													
027	YUMA	13		X	3	X	X						X	X	027
		20													

FIPS STATE NUMBER=05 STATE=ARKANSAS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AU	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CO
001	ARKANSAS	5	*												001
003	ASHLEY	5	*												003
005	BLETEN														005
007	BUTON									1					007
009	BOONE									1					009
011	BRADLEY	5	1												011
013	CALHOUN	5	1												013
015	CARDWELL									1					015
017	CRICOT	5	*												017
		49													
019	CLARK	5	1												019
021	CLAY	5	*												021
023	CLEBURNE														023
025	CLEVELAND	5	1				X								025
027	COLUMBIA	5	*												027
029	COMBAY														029
031	CRAIGHEAD	5	*												031
033	CRAWFORD		2												033
035	CRITTENDEN	5	*												035
037	CROSS	5	*												037
039	DALLAS	5	1				X			1					039
041	DARKE	5	*												041
		49													
043	DEWE	5	*												043
045	FAULKNER	5													045
047	FRANKLIN		2												047
049	FULTON														049
051	GARLAND	5								1					051
053	GRANT	5	1												053
055	GREENE	5	1												055
057	HENRISTON	5	*												057
059	HOT SPRING	5	1				X			1					059
061	HOWARD	5													061
063	INDEPENDENCE	5	*							1					063
065	ISAAC														065
067	JACKSON	5	*												067
069	JEFFERSON	5	*												069
071	JOHNSON		2												071
073	LAFAYETTE		*												073
075	LAWRENCE	5	*												075
077	LUE	5	*												077
079	LYNCH	5	*												079
081	LITTLE RIVER	5													081
083	LOGAN		2												083
085	LODGE	5	*												085
087	MADISON									1					087
089	MARION														089
091	MILLER		*												091
093	MISSISSIPPI	5	*												093
095	MONROE	5	*												095
097	MONTGOMERY	5								1					097
099	NEVADA	5	1												099
101	NEUTON									1					101
103	OSAGE	5	1												103
105	PEERY														105
107	PHILLIPS	5	*												107
109	PIKE	5													109
111	POINSETT	5	1												111
113	POLK									1					113
115	POPE		2												115
117	PRESTON	5	*												117
119	PULASKI	5	2												119
121	RAPODOW		*												121
123	ST FRANCIS	5	*												123
125	SALINE	5	1							1					125
127	SCOTT		2												127
129	STANLEY									1					129

FIPS STATE NUMBER=05 STATE=ARKANSAS

FIPS STATE NUMBER=06 STATE=CALIFORNIA[illegible]

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=06 STATE=CALIFORNIA															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AV	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
079	SAN LUIS OBISPO	17 3 30 56			3					2					C79
081	SAN MATEO	3 56								2					C81
083	SANTA BARBARA	3 30 56								2					C83
085	SANTA CLARA	8 30 56								2					C85
087	SANTA CRUZ	3 30 56								2					C87
089	SHASTA	8 17 18		X	2	X	X						X		C89
091	SIERRA	17 54			2	X							X		C91
093	SISKIYOU	18 35		X		X							X		C93
095	SOLANO	3 8 17													C95
097	SONOMA	3 17 56			2										C97
099	STANISLAUS	8 17				X									C99
101	SUTTER	8 17													101
103	TEHAMA	8 17 18			1										103
105	TRINITY	18		X		X							X		105
107	TULARE	8 30				X									107
109	TUOLUMNE	17				X							X	X	109
111	VENTURA	3 30 56			2										111
113	YOLO	8 17													113
115	YUBA	8 17				X							X		115

PIPS STATE NUMBER=08 STATE=COLORADO															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AV	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CO
001	ADAMS	25	2			X								X	001
003	ALAMOSA				2										C03
005	ARAPAHO	25	2											X	C05
007	ARCHULETA	13 25	2		3										C07
009	BACK	59													C09
011	BENT	59													C11
013	BOULDER	25	2			X	X	X					X	X	C13
015	CHAFFET			X	2	X	X	X					X	X	C15
017	CHRYSTAL	59													C17
019	CLEAR CREEK	25		X		X	X	X					X		C19
021	CONJOS	25			3										C21
023	COSTILLA	25			3		X								C23
025	CROWLEY	25 59													C25
027	CUSTER	25				X	X						X		C27
029	DELTA	13 25	2			X				1					C29
031	DENVER	25													C31
033	DOLORES	13 25		X	1	X	X						X	X	C33
035	DOUGLAS	25	1											X	C35
037	EAGLE	13 25		X		X	X						X		C37
039	ELBERT	25	2											X	C39
041	EL PASO	25	2				X							X	C41
043	FREMONT	25	2		3		X							X	C43
045	GARFIELD	13 25	2		3					1					C45
047	GILPIN	25		X		X		X					X		C47
049	GRAND	13 25													C49
051	GUNNISON	13 25	2	X	2	X	X	X					X	X	C51
053	HINSDALE	13 25		X									X		C53
055	HUBBARD	25	2												C55
057	JACKSON	13 25	2					X							C57
059	JEFFERSON	25	2			X		X						X	C59

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

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APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=11 STATE=WASH., D. C.																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC	
001	WASHINGTON	18 19 76													C01	
FIPS STATE NUMBER=12 STATE=FLORIDA																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC	
001	ALACHUA											X			C01	
003	BAKER	55									2				C03	
005	BAY	24 49 50													C05	
007	BRADFORD											X			C07	
009	BREVARD	2 24 49									1				C09	
011	BROWARD	2 24 49									1				C11	
013	CALHOUN	49 50 55													C13	
015	CHARLOTTE	2 24 49									1				C15	
017	CITRUS	2 49									2				C17	
019	CLAY	2 49										X			C19	
021	COLLIER	2 49									1				C21	
023	COLUMBIA	49 55									2	X			C23	
025	DADE	2 24 49									1				C25	
027	DE SOTO	2 49									1				C27	
029	DIXIE	2 49									2				C29	
031	DUVAL	2 24 49													C31	
033	ESCAMBIA	24 49 50													C33	
035	FLAGLER	2 24 49													C35	
037	FRANKLIN	24 49 50													C37	
039	GADSDEN	55 49 55													C39	
041	GILCHRIST	49									2				C41	
043	GLADES	2									1				C43	
045	GULF	24 49 50													C45	
047	HAMILTON	49 55									2	X			C47	
049	HARDEE	2 49									1				C49	
051	HERBERT	2									1				C51	
053	HERNANDO	2 49									2				C53	
055	HIGHLANDS	2									1				C55	
057	HILLSBOROUGH	2 49													C57	
059	HOLMES	49													C59	
061	INDIAN RIVER	2 24 49									1				C61	
063	JACKSON	49 55													C63	
065	JEFFERSON	49 50									2				C65	
067	LAFAYETTE	49 55									2				C67	
069	LAKE	2 49									2				C69	
071	LEE	2 24 49									1				C71	
073	LEON	49 50													C73	
075	LEVY	2 49									2	X			C75	
077	LIBERTY	49													C77	

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

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APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=13 STATE=GEORGIA																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	O_T	AU	PS	NO	NI	O_S	PEST	P	AG	S	FIPS_CO	
031	BULLOCK	55														
033	BURKE	49			1											031
035	BUTES	55														033
037	CALHOUN															035
039	CARVER	20														037
		30														039
		49														
		55														
043	CAWDLER	55			1											043
045	CARROLL															045
047	CATTOGA	40								1						047
		65														
049	CHARLTON	49														049
		55														
051	CHATHAM	20														051
		30										X				
		49														
		55														
053	CHATTahoochee															053
055	CHATTOOGA	65	*							1						055
057	CHEROKEE						X									057
059	CLARK															059
061	CLAY															061
063	CLAYTON															063
065	CLINCH	49											X			065
		55														
067	COBB															067
069	COFFE	54														069
071	COLQUITT															071
073	COLUMBIA															073
075	COOK												X			075
077	COWETA															077
079	CRANFORD															079
081	CRISP															081
083	DARE	44	1							1						083
		65														
085	DAWSON															085
087	DECATUR	49														087
089	DE KALB															089
091	DODGE															091
093	DOOLY															093
095	DOUGHERTY	49														095
097	DOUGLAS															097
099	DUBLIN															099
101	ECCLIS	49												X		101
		55														
103	EFFINGHAM	49														103
		55														
105	ELBERT															105
107	ELIZABETH	55			1											107
109	EVANS	55			1											109
111	FANNIN	65		X												111
113	FAYETTE															113
115	FLOYD	65								1						115
117	FORSYTH															117
119	FRANKLIN															119
121	FULTON															121
123	GILMER	65														123
125	GLASCOCK															125
127	GLYNN	20			1											127
		30														
		49														
		55														
129	GORDON	65								1						129
131	GRADY	49														131
133	GRENN															133
135	GWINNETT															135
137	HAUERMAN															137
139	HALL															139
141	HAMCOCK															141
143	HANDSON			X												143
145	HARVIZ															145
147	HART															147
149	HEARD															149
151	HEWITT															151
153	HICESTON															153
155	IBBIS															155
157	JACKSON															157
159	JASPER															159
161	JEFF DAVIS	55														161
163	JEFFERSON															163
165	JENNINGS	49														165
167	JENNISON	55														167
169	JONES															169
171	LABAR															171
173	LABIER															173
175	LAURENS	55											X			175
177	LEE	49														177
179	LYNNETT	20			1											179
		30														
		49														

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

VIPS STATE NUMBER-13 STATE-GEORGIA

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PIPE STATE COUNTY-16 STATE-IDAH0

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APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=16 STATE=IDaho															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AV	PS	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
015	BOISE	1			2	1		1					1		C15
017	BOYER							1					1		C17
019	BOYSEVILLE					1									C19
021	BOYD							1					1		C21
023	BUTTE												1		C23
025	CARLE				2	1							1		C25
027	CARTER				3								1		C27
029	CARTER				3							1			C29
031	CASIA				2	1									C31
033	CLARK												1		C33
035	CLARK	1				1	1						1		C35
037	COSTER	1		1	2	1		1					1		C37
039	ELMORE	1			2	1		1					1		C39
041	FRANKLIN				2								1		C41
043	FRANKLIN				2								1		C43
045	GUS				2	1							1		C45
047	GOODENO				2								1		C47
049	IDAHO	1			2	1		1					1		C49
051	JEFFERSON												1		C51
053	JESSE				3	1							1		C53
055	JOHN												1		C55
057	LATAH	1				1							1		C57
059	LURE	1		1	1	1	1	1					1		C59
061	LURE	1											1		C61
063	LINCOLN														C63
065	HARRISON				2										C65
067	HARRISON														C67
069	HIWASSEE	1													C69
071	OSCEOLA				2	1							1		C71
073	OWNE				1								1		C73
075	PATTON				1								1		C75
077	POWER					1							1		C77
079	SHOSHONE			1		1			1				1		C79
081	TERRE														C81
083	TRINITY FALLS				2	1							1		C83
085	VALLEY	1			2	1		1					1		C85
087	WASHINGTON				1		1	1					1		C87

FIPS STATE NUMBER=17 STATE=ILLINOIS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AV	PS	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	ADAMS	19	2							1					C01
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
003	ALEXANDER	5													C03
		19													
		66													
		72													
		77													
005	BOON	19	3												C05
		77													
007	BOON	77													C07
009	BOON	19	2												C09
		66													
		77													
011	BUREAU	66	1												C11
		77													
013	CALHOUN	19	1							1					C13
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
015	CARROLL	19													C15
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
017	CASS	19	2												C17
		66													
		77													
019	CHAMPAIGN	77								1					C19
021	CHRISTIAN	77	3												C21
023	CLARK	77	2												C23
025	CLAY	77													C25
027	CLETON	19	3												C27
		77													
029	COLES	77	2												C29
031	COOK	11													C31
		34													
		73													
		77													
033	CRAWFORD	77	2												C33
035	CUNNINGHAM	77	1												C35
037	DE KALB	77													C37
039	DE WITT	77													C39
041	DE WITT	77	2							1					C41
043	DE WITT	34													C43
		77													

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=17 STATE=ILLINOIS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	Q_T	AD	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CO
135	MONTCALMERY	77													135
137	MOORGAN	77	3												137
139	MCCLYSTON	77	2												139
141	OCLE	77													141
143	PEORIA	77	3												143
145	PERKINS	77	3												145
147	PIATT	77													147
149	PIKE	77								1					149
151	POPE	77													151
153	POLASKI	77													153
155	POTTER	77	2												155
157	RANDOLPH	77	2												157
159	RICHLAND	77													159
161	ROCK ISLAND	77	2							1					161
163	ST CLAIR	77	3												163
165	SALINE	77	3												165
167	SANGAMON	77	3												167
169	SCHUYLER	77	2												169
171	SCOTT	77	2							1					171
173	SHELBY	77	2												173
175	STARK	77	2												175
177	STEPHENSON	77													177
179	TASSEL	77	2												179
181	UNION	77													181
183	VERMILION	77	3							1					183
185	WABASH	77	2							1					185
187	WABASH	77	2												187
189	WASHINGTON	77	3												189
191	WAYNE	77	2												191
193	WHITE	77	2												193
195	WHITESIDE	77													195
197	WILL	77	2												197
199	WILLIAMSON	77	3												199
201	WINNEBAGO	77													201
203	WOODFORD	77	2												203

FIPS STATE NUMBER=18 STATE=INDIANA															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	Q_T	AD	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CO
001	ADAMS	77													001
003	ALLEN	77													003
005	BARTHOLOMEW	77								1					005
007	BENTON	77								1					007
009	BLACKFORD	77													009

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=10 STATE=INDIANA															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	RI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	S	PIPS_CC
011	BOONE	71								1					011
		77													
013	BOONE	71					*			*					013
		77													
015	CARROLL	71								1					015
		77													
017	CASS	71					*								017
		77													
019	CLARK	19					*			1					019
		71													
		77													
021	CLAY	77	2				*			*					021
023	CLINTON	71								1					023
		77													
025	CRAWFORD	19								*					025
		71													
		77													
027	DAVIESS	77	2				*			*					027
029	DEARBORN	19													029
		77													
031	DECATUR	77													031
033	DE SALB	11								1					033
		71													
		77													
035	DELAWARE	77													035
037	DEPOIS	71	1				*			*					037
		77													
039	ELEXHAFT	11					*			1					039
		71													
		77													
041	FAYETTE	77													041
043	FLOYD	19					*			1					043
		71													
		77													
045	FOUNTAIN	71	2				1			*					045
		77													
047	FRANKLIN	77													047
049	FULTON	71					*			1					049
		77													
051	GIBSON	77	1							*					051
053	GRANT	77													053
055	GREENE	71	2				1			*					055
		77													
057	HAMILTON	71													057
		77													
059	HANCOCK	71													059
		77													
061	HARRISON	19								*					061
		71													
		77													
063	HENDRICKS	71								1					063
		77													
065	HENRY	77													065
067	HOBARD	71													067
		77													
069	HUNTINGTON	77													069
071	JACKSON	71					*			1					071
		77													
073	JASPER	71					*			1					073
		77													
075	JAY	77													075
077	JEFFERSON	19								1					077
		77													
079	JENNINGS	71								1					079
		77													
081	JOHNSON	71								1					081
		77													
083	KEOKUK	77	1							*					083
085	KOSCIUSKO	11					*			1					085
		71													
		77													
087	LAGRANGE	11					*			*					087
		71													
		77													
089	LAKE	11					*			1					089
		71													
		77													
091	LA PORTE	11					*			1					091
		71													
		77													
093	LAWRENCE	71					*			*					093
		77													
095	MADISON	77													095
097	MARTIN	71								1					097
		77													
099	MARTIN	71					*			1					099
		77													
101	MARTIN	71	2				1			*					101
		77													
103	MIAMI	71													103

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APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=18 STATE=INDIANA															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IN	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
105	BORER	77					*			*					105
107	BORTCHERT	77								*					107
109	BORGAN	77					*			*					109
111	BUTON	77					*			1					111
113	WOLFE	77					*			1					113
115	ONEO	77													115
117	ORANGE	77								*					117
119	OVER	77	2							*					119
121	PARKS	77	2				*			*					121
123	PERRY	77	2				*			*					123
125	PIKE	77	2							*					125
127	POSTER	77					*			1					127
129	POSTY	77	2							*					129
131	PULASKI	77					*			1					131
133	PURMAN	77								*					133
135	RAIDOLPH	77													135
137	RIPLEY	77													137
139	RUSH	77													139
141	ST JOSEPH	77					*			1					141
143	SCOTT	77					1			1					143
145	SHELBY	77													145
147	SPENCER	77	2				*			*					147
149	STARR	77					*			1					149
151	STODOL	77					*			*					151
153	SULLIVAN	77	3							*					153
155	SWITZERLAND	77													155
157	TIPPECANOE	77								1					157
159	TIPTON	77													159
161	UNION	77								*					161
163	VANDERBURG	77	2							*					163
165	VANMILLION	77	2				1			*					165
167	VIGO	77	3							*					167
169	WABASH	77													169
171	WARRICK	77	*							1					171
173	WARRICK	77	2							*					173
175	WASHINGTON	77					*			*					175
177	WAYNE	77													177
179	WELLS	77					*			1					179
181	WHITE	77					*								181
183	WHITELY	77													183

PIPS STATE NUMBER=19 STATE=LOUISIANA															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
001	ADAMS	6													001
003	BOONE	6													003
005	CLARK	19					1								005
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
007	APACHE	2													007
009	BOONE	6													009
011	BUTON														011

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=19 STATE=IOWA

FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AD	FE	MO	SI	O_S	PBAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CC
013	BLACK HAWK														013
015	BOONE		2												015
017	BREWER														017
019	BUCHANAN														019
021	BUREAU VISTA	6													021
023	BUTLER	6													023
025	CALHOUN	6													025
027	CARRROLL	6													027
029	CASS	6	1												029
031	CEDAR														031
033	CENEO CONDO	6													033
035	CHESTER	6													035
037	CHECKASAW														037
039	CLARK														039
041	CLAY	6													041
043	CLATTON	19 27 66 72 77													043
045	CLINTON	19 27 66 72 77													045
047	CRAWFORD	6													047
049	DALLAS	6		2											049
051	DAVIS			2											051
053	DECATUR			2											053
055	DELAWARE														055
057	DES MOINES	19 27 66 72 77													057
059	DICKINSON	6													059
061	DUNDUQUE	19 27 66 72 77													061
063	EMMETT	6													063
065	EATETTE														065
067	FLOYD	6													067
069	FRANKLIN	6													069
071	FREMONT	6													071
073	GREENE	6	2												073
075	GRANDY														075
077	GUTHRIE	6	1												077
079	HAMILTON	6	1												079
081	HAMCOCK	6													081
083	HARDIS	6	1												083
085	HARRISON	6													085
087	HERRY		1												087
089	HOWARD														089
091	HUMBOLDT	6													091
093	IDA	6													093
095	IOWA														095
097	JACKSON	19 27 66 72 77													097
099	JASPER		2												099
101	JEFFERSON		2												101
103	JOHNSTON														103
105	JONES														105
107	KECKUK		2												107
109	KOSSUTH	6													109
111	LEE	19 27 66 72 77	1												111
113	LINN														113
115	LOUISA	19 27 66 72 77													115
117	LUCAS		2												117
119	LYON	6													119
121	MADISON	6													121
123	MANKASKA		2												123
125	MANTON		2												125
127	MARSHALL		1												127
129	WILLS	6													129
131	MITCHELL	6													131
133	MONROE	6													133
135	MONROE		2												135
137	NOFTGONERT	6													137
139	WUSCATINE	19													139

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=19															STATE=IOWA	
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AD	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC	
		27														
		66														
		72														
		77														
181	O BREW	6													181	
183	OSCEOLA	6													183	
185	PAGE	6													185	
187	PAUL ALTO	6													187	
189	PLYMOUTH	6													189	
191	POCAHONTAS	6													191	
193	POLK	6	2												193	
195	POTTAWATTAMIE	6													195	
197	POWESHIEK	6													197	
199	RINGGOLD	6													199	
161	SAC	6													161	
163	SCOTT	19	1												163	
		27														
		66														
		72														
		77														
165	SHELBY	6													165	
167	STONE	6													167	
169	STORY	6	2												169	
171	TAMA	6													171	
173	TATLOR	6													173	
175	UNION	6													175	
177	VAN BUREN	6	2												177	
179	WAPELLO	6	2												179	
181	WARREN	6	2												181	
183	WASHINGTON	6													183	
185	WAYNE	6													185	
187	WEBSTER	6	2												187	
189	WESMORING	6													189	
191	WINDHOLM	6													191	
193	WOODBURY	6													193	
195	WORTH	6													195	
197	WRIGHT	6													197	

FIPS STATE NUMBER=20 STATE=KANSAS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AD	PS	NO	WI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	ALLEN														001
003	ANDERSON	6													003
005	ATCHISON	6	1												005
007	BADGER														007
009	BARTON	6													009
011	BOURBON		2												011
013	BROWN	6	2												013
015	BUTLER	6													015
017	CHASE	6													017
019	CHATEAUGUA	6													019
021	CHEROKEE		2												021
023	CHRYSTIE														023
025	CLARK	59													025
027	CLAY	6													027
029	CLOUD	6													029
031	COFFEY	6													031
033	COMANCHE														033
035	COWLEY	6	1												035
037	CRAWFORD		2												037
039	DECATUR														039
041	DICKINSON	6													041
043	DONIPHAN	6													043
045	DONNELLY	6													045
047	EDWARDS														047
049	ELK	6													049
051	ELLIS	6													051
053	ELLSWORTH	6													053
055	FISHER	59													055
057	FORD	59													057
059	FRANKLIN	6	1												059
061	GRAY	6													061
063	GOVE	59													063
065	GRANDE														065
067	GRANT	59													067
069	GRAY	59													069
071	GREENEY	59													071
073	GREENWOOD	6													073
075	HAMILTON	59													075
077	HARPER														077
079	HARTY	6													079
081	HASKELL	59													081
083	HODGEMAN	59													083
085	JACKSON	6													085
087	JEFFERSON	6													087
089	JEWELL	6													089
091	JOHNSON	6													091
093	KEARNEY	59													093
095	KIOWAN														095
097	KIOWA														097

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=20 STATE=KANSAS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AN	PS	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
099	LABETTE														099
101	LAKE	59													101
103	LEAVENWORTH	6	2												103
105	LINCOLN	6													105
107	LINN		2												107
109	LOGAN	59													109
111	LYCE	6													111
113	MC PHERSON	6													113
115	MAHON	6													115
117	MARSHALL	6													117
119	MEADE	59													119
121	MEAT	6													121
123	METCHUM	6													123
125	MONTGOMERY														125
127	MORRIS	6													127
129	MORTON	59													129
131	MUSKOGEE	6	1												131
133	MUSKOGEE														133
135	NESS	59													135
137	NORTHON	6													137
139	OSAGE	6	2												139
141	OSBORN	6													141
143	OTTAWA	6													143
145	PAWNEE														145
147	PHILLIPS	6													147
149	POTTAWATOMIE	6													149
151	PRATT														151
153	RAWLINS														153
155	RENO	6													155
157	REPUBLIC	6													157
159	RICE	6													159
161	RILEY	6													161
163	ROCK	6													163
165	ROSS														165
167	RUSSELL	6													167
169	SALINE	6													169
171	SCOTT	59													171
173	SENGUICK	6													173
175	SEWARD	59													175
177	SHAWNEE	6													177
179	SHERIDAN	59													179
181	SHERMAN	59													181
183	SMITH	6													183
185	STAFFORD														185
187	STANTON	59													187
189	STEVENS	59													189
191	SUMNER	6													191
193	THOMAS	59													193
195	TERRE	59													195
197	WABASH	6													197
199	WALLACE	59													199
201	WASHINGTON	6													201
203	WICHITA	59													203
205	WILSON														205
207	WOODSON	6													207
209	WARD														209

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APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=21 STATE=KENTUCKY																
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IRP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	WZ	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U		PIPS_CC
037	CAMPBELL	00														
		19														
		77														C37
039	CARLISLE	05														C39
041	CARDOLL	19														C41
		77														
043	CARTER	05	2				I									C43
045	CASBY	00								1						C45
047	CHRISTIAN	00	2													C47
049	CLARK	00								1						C49
		05														
051	CLAY	00	2													C51
		05														
053	CLINTON	00	1							1						C53
055	CRITTENDEN	19	2													C55
		77														
057	CUMBERLAND	00								1						C57
059	DAVIESS	19	2													C59
		00														
		77														
061	EDMONDS	00	2							2						C61
063	ELLIOTT	00	2													C63
		05														
065	ESWILL	00	*							1						C65
		05														
067	FAYETTE	00														C67
069	FLEMING	00								1						C69
		05														
071	FLOYD	00	1													C71
		05														
073	FRANKLIN	00														C73
075	FULTON	05														C75
077	GALLATIN	19														C77
		77														
079	GARRARD	00								1						C79
081	GRANT															C81
083	GRATES	05														C83
		00														
085	GRAYSON	00	2													C85
087	GREEN	00														C87
089	GRESHAM	05	2				I									C89
		77														
091	HADCOCK	19	2													C91
		00														
		71														
		77														
093	HADLEY	19														C93
		00														
		71														
		77														
095	HARLAN	05	1							1						C95
097	HARRISON	00														C97
099	HART	00	*													C99
101	HENDERSON	19	1													101
		77														
103	HEBERT															103
105	HICKMAN	05														105
107	HOPKINS	00	1													107
109	JACKSON	00	2													109
		05														
111	JEFFERSON	19								1						111
		71														
113	JESSAMINE	00														113
115	JOHNSON	00	2													115
		05														
117	KENTON	19														117
		77														
119	KNOTT	00	1													119
		05														
121	KUCK	00	2													121
		05														
123	LARUE	00														123
125	LAUREL	00	2													125
		05														
127	LAWRENCE	05	2													127
129	LEE	00	2													129
		05														
131	LESLIE	00	2													131
		05														
133	LETCHER	05	2							1						133
135	LEWIS	19	*							1						135
		05														
		77														
137	LINCOLN	00								1						137
139	LIVINGSTON	19											I			139
		77														
141	LOGAN	00	*							2						141
143	LYON	00					I									143
145	MCCRACKEN	05														145
		19														
		77														
147	MCCREARY	00	2													147

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=21 STATE=KENTUCKY															
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AS	U	FIPS_CL
149	MCLEAN	65													149
151	MADISON	65	2							1					151
153	MAGOFFIN	65	2												153
155	MARTIN	65								1					155
157	MARSHALL	65													157
159	MARTIN	65	2												159
161	MASON	19													161
163	MEADE	65													163
165	MEADE	77													165
167	MEADE	77													167
169	MEADE	65	1							1					169
171	MEADE	65													171
173	MEADE	65								1					173
175	MEADE	65	2												175
177	MEADE	65	3												177
179	MEADE	65								1					179
181	MEADE	65													181
183	OHIO	65	2												183
185	OLDHAM	19								1					185
187	OWEN	77													187
189	OWEN	65	1												189
191	OWEN	65													191
193	PERRY	77	3							1					193
195	PIKE	65	3							1					195
197	POWELL	65	1							1					197
199	PULASKI	65	2							1					199
201	ROBERTSON	65													201
203	ROCKCASTLE	65	2							1					203
205	ROCKCASTLE	65	*							1					205
207	RUSSELL	65								1					207
209	SCOTT	65													209
211	SEELY	65													211
213	SIMPSON	65													213
215	SPENCER	65													215
217	TAYLOR	65								1					217
219	TODD	65	*												219
221	TRIGG	65													221
223	TRIMBLE	19													223
225	UNION	77	3												225
227	WARREN	77	1												227
229	WASHINGTON	65													229
231	WAYNE	65	2												231
233	WEBSTER	65	1												233
235	WHITLEY	65	2							1					235
237	WOLFE	65	2												237
239	WOODFORD	65													239
FIPS STATE NUMBER=22 STATE=LOUISIANA															
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AS	U	FIPS_CL
001	ACADIA	65									2				001
003	ALLEN	65									2				003
005	ASCENSION	5													005
007	ASSUMPTION	7									2				007
009	AVOUELLES	65													009
011	BEAUREGARD	65													011
013	BIBBVILLE	5	*												013
015	BOSCHER	65	*												015
017	CADDO	65	*												017
019	CALCASIEU	7									2				019

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=22 STATE=LOUISIANA															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CO	G_T	AO	FE	NO	RI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
021	CALDWELL	49													
023	CAMERON	5	*												C21
		7													023
		24													
		49													
025	CATAHOULA	5													C25
027	CLAIBORNE	5	*												C27
029	CONCORDIA	5													C29
		49													
031	DE SOTO	49	*												C31
033	EAST BATON ROUGE	5													C33
		49													
035	EAST CARROLL	5													C35
		49													
037	EAST FELICIANA	5													C37
039	EVANGELINE	5													C39
		49													
041	FRANKLIN	5													C41
043	GRANT	5	*												C43
045	IBERIA	5													C45
		7													
		24													
		49													
047	IBERVILLE	5													C47
		7													
		49													
049	JACKSON	5	*												C49
051	JEFFERSON	7													C51
		24													
		49													
053	JEFFERSON DAVIS	7													C53
		49													
055	LAFAYETTE	7													C55
		49													
057	LAFORCHE	7													C57
		24													
		49													
059	LA SALLE	5													C59
061	LINCOLN	5	*												C61
063	LIVINGSTON	5													C63
		49													
065	MADISON	5													C65
		49													
067	MOOREHEAD	5													C67
069	NATCHITOCHES	5	*												C69
071	ORLEANS	7													C71
		49													
073	OUACHITA	5	*												C73
075	PLAQUEMINES	7													C75
		24													
		49													
077	POINTE COUPEE	5													C77
		49													
079	RAPIDES	5													C79
		49													
081	RED RIVER	5	*												C81
083	RICHLAND	5	*												C83
085	SABINE	49	*												C85
087	ST DENIS	7													C87
		24													
		49													
089	ST CHARLES	7													C89
		49													
091	ST HENRY	5													C91
093	ST JAMES	5													C93
		7													
		49													
095	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	5													C95
		7													
		49													
097	ST LANDRY	5													C97
		49													
099	ST MARTIN	5													C99
		7													
		49													
101	ST MARY	5													101
		7													
		24													
		49													
103	ST TARRANT	5													103
		49													
105	TANGIPAHOA	5													105
		49													
107	TERREBONNE	5													107
		49													
109	TERREBOUNE	7													109
		24													
		49													
111	UNION	5	*												111
113	VENUELLION	7													113
		24													
		49													

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APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=26 STATE=MARYLAND															
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	Q_T	AO	FE	NO	NE	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CC
		19													
		27													
		51													
011	CAROLINE	76													011
013	CARDOLL	19													
		51													
		16		X			X								013
		19													
		51													
015	CBCIL	76													015
		16													
		19													
		27													
		51													
017	CHARLES	76													017
		16													
		19													
		27													
		51													
019	DORCHESTER	76													019
		16													
		19													
		27													
		51													
021	FREDERICK	76													021
		16		X			X								
		19													
		51													
023	GARRETT	76	2		1										023
		16													
025	HANFORD	16													025
		19													
		27													
		51													
027	HOWARD	76													027
		16													
		19													
		51													
029	KENT	76													029
		16													
		19													
		27													
		51													
031	MONTGOMERY	16													031
		19													
		51													
033	PRINCE GEORGES	76													033
		16													
		19													
		51													
035	QUEEN ANNES	76													035
		16													
		19													
		27													
		51													
037	ST MARYS	16													037
		19													
		27													
		51													
039	SOMERSET	16													039
		19													
		27													
		51													
041	TALBOT	16													041
		19													
		27													
		51													
043	WASHINGTON	16													043
		19													
045	WICOMICO	76													045
		16													
		19													
		27													
		51													
047	WORCESTER	16													047
		19													
		26													
		51													

FIPS STATE NUMBER=25 STATE=MASSACHUSETTS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	Q_T	AO	FE	NO	NE	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CO
001	BARNSTABLE	36													001
003	BERKSHIRE	22													003
		36													
005	BPISTOL	36													005
007	BURKS	36													007
009	ESSEX	26													009
		36													
011	FRANKLIN	22													011
		26													
		36													

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

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APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=36 STATE=MICHIGAN															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AD	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	SG	6	PIPS_CC
039	CRAWFORD	77 11 23 71									1				C39
041	DELTA	11 19 71 73									1				C41
043	DICKINSON	11 19 71					X				2				C43
045	EATON	11 30 71 77													C45
047	EMMET	11 71 73								1	2				C47
049	GENESSE	11 30 77	1												C49
051	GLADWIN	11 71 77									2				C51
053	GOGEBIC	11 19 73		X			X				2				C53
055	GRAND TRAVERSE	11 71 73								1	2				C55
057	GRATIOT	11 30 71 77													C57
049	HILLSDALE	11 30 71 77													C59
061	HOUGHTON	11 19 73		X							2		X		C61
063	HUMPH	11 30 61 73 77	1												C63
065	INGHAM	11 30 71 77													C65
067	IONIA	11 30 71 77													C67
069	IOSCO	11 23 30 61 71 73									2				C69
071	IRON	11 19 71					X				1				C71
073	ISABELLA	11 71 77									2				C73
075	JACKSON	11 30 71 77													C75
077	KALAMAZOO	11 30 71 77													C77
079	KALKREUTH	11 71 73								1	1				C79
081	KIPPT	11 30 71 77													C81
083	KUHTENAW	11 19 73		X							2				C83
085	LAKEN	11 71 77									2				C85
087	LANSING	11 30 77													C87
089	LELAND	11 73									2				C89

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=26 STATE=MICHIGAN															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	WI	O_S	PMAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
091	LIVONIA	11 36 71 77								1					C91
093	LIVINGSTON	11 36 71 77													C93
094	LUCE	11 19 71 73									1				C95
097	MACKINAC	11 19 71 73									1				C97
099	MACOMB	11 36 61 73								1					C99
101	MANISTEE	11 71 73								1	2				101
103	MARQUETTE	11 19 71 73					X	X			2				103
105	MASON	11 73 77								1	2				105
107	M'COMB	11 71 77													107
109	MEMPHIS	11 19 71 73									2				109
111	MIDLAND	11 36 71 77									2				111
113	MISSAUGUE	11 23 71									1				113
115	MONROE	11 36 61 73								1					115
117	MONTCALE	11 36 71 77													117
119	MONTMORENCY	11 23 71 77								1	2				119
121	MUSKOGON	11 73 77													121
123	MUSKOGON	11 71 77													123
125	OAKLAND	11 36 77													125
127	OCEANA	11 73 77													127
129	OSHTAW	11 23 71 77									2				129
131	OSHTAWAGON	11 19 73					X				2		X		131
133	OSHTOLA	11 71 77									2				133
135	OSHTOLA	11 23 71									2				135
137	OSHTOCO	11 23 71								1	2				137
139	OTTAWA	11 36 73 77													139
141	PRESQUE ISLE	11 23 71 73									2				141

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=26 STATE=MICHIGAN															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IRP	COAL	CU	G_T	AV	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	PIPS_CO
183	BOSCONOV	11 23 71									1				183
185	SAGINAW	11 38 71	2												185
187	ST CLAIR	77 11 38 61 73								1					187
189	ST JOSEPH	77 11 38 71													189
191	SARILAC	77 11 38 61 73								1					191
193	SCHOOLCRAFT	77 11 19 71									1				193
195	SHIAWASSEE	73 11 38 71	1												195
197	TUSCOLA	77 11 38 61 73	2												197
199	VAN BUREN	77 11 38 71													199
161	WASHTENAW	73 77 11 38 71								1					161
163	WAYNE	77 11 38 61 73								1					163
165	WEXFORD	77 11 71									2				165

PIPS STATE NUMBER=27 STATE=MINNESOTA															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IRP	COAL	CU	O_T	AO	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	PIPS_CO
001	AITKIN	11 19 38 71 77									1				001
003	ANOKA	38 71 77									2				003
005	BECKER	6 19 71 77									2				005
007	BELTRAMI	6 19 38 71 77									1				007
009	BENTON	6 71 77									2				009
011	BIG STONE	6													011
013	BLUE EARTH	77									2				013
015	BROWN	6									2				015
017	CARLTON	11 19 38 77									1				017
019	CARVER	66 77									2				019
021	CASS	6 19 38 71 77									1				021
023	CHIPPewa	6													023
025	CHISAGO	19									2				025

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=27 STATE=MINNESOTA															FIPS_CO
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_1	AV	PS	NO	HI	O_1	PRAT	P	AG	U	
097	SCHELSCH	6 71 77									2				097
099	NOBLE	77													099
101	NEBRASKA	6													101
103	NICOLLET	6									2				103
105	NOBLE	6													105
107	NOBLE	6 71													107
109	OLUSTON	77													109
111	OTTER TAIL	6 71 77									2				111
113	PENNINGTON	6 19 34 71									1				113
115	PINE	11 19 34 71 77									2				115
117	PIPESTONE	6													117
119	POLE	6 19 34 71 77									1				119
121	POPE	6									3				121
123	RANDY	66 72 77									2				123
125	RED LAKE	6 19 34 71									1				125
127	REDWOOD	6													127
129	RENTON	6													129
131	RICE	77									2				131
133	ROCK	6													133
135	ROSEAU	6 19 34 71 77									1				135
137	ST LOUIS	11 19 34 71 77									1				137
139	SCOTT	66 77									2				139
141	SENECA	71 77									2				141
143	SIBLEY	6 77									2				143
145	STEARNS	6 77									2				145
147	STEELE	77									2				147
149	STEVENS	6													149
151	SWIFT	6													151
153	TOWN	6 71 77									2				153
155	TRAVES	6													155
157	WABASH	19 27 66 72 77													157
159	WADSWORTH	6 19 71 77									2				159
161	WATKINS	77									2				161
163	WASHINGTON	19 34 66 72 77									2				163
165	WATSON	6													165
167	WILKINSON	6													167
169	WISCONSIN	19 27 66 72 77													169
171	WRIGHT	6 77									2				171
173	YELLOW MEDICINE	6													173

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE WORDEN-20															STATE=MISSISSIPPI
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INF	COAL	CU	G_T	AD	FE	MO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	ADAMS	5													001
003	ALCONN	5													003
005	AMITE	5													005
007	ATTALA	5													007
009	BENTON	5	*												009
011	BOLIVAR	5													011
013	CALHOUN	5													013
015	CARROLL	5													015
017	CHECHASAW	5													017
019	CHOCTAW	5	*				X								019
021	CLAIBORNE	5	*												021
023	CLARK	5													023
025	CLAY	5													025
027	COBURN	5													027
029	COPIAH	5													029
031	COVINGTON	5													031
033	DE SOTO	5	*												033
035	FORREST	5													035
037	FRANKLIN	5													037
039	GEORGE	5													039
041	GREENE	5													041
043	GRENADE	5													043
045	HAMCOCK	5													045
047	HARRISON	5													047
049	HINDS	5													049
051	HOLMES	5	*												051
053	HUNPHREYS	5													053
055	ISSAQUEHUA	5													055
057	ITAWAMBA	5													057
059	JACKSON	5													059
061	JASPER	5	*												061
063	JEFFERSON	5													063
065	JEFFERSON DAVIS	5													065
067	JONES	5													067
069	KEMPER	5	*												069
071	LAFAYETTE	5	*				X								071
073	LAGLER	5													073
075	LAUDERDALE	5	*												075
077	LAVERGNE	5													077
079	LEAKE	5													079
081	LEE	5													081
083	LEFLORE	5													083
085	LINCOLN	5													085
087	LOWMEYER	5													087
089	MADISON	5													089
091	MARION	5													091
093	MARSHALL	5													093
095	MORRIS	5													095
097	MORTGOWERY	5													097
099	MUSKOGEE	5													099
101	NEWTON	5													101
103	NOXUBEE	5													103
105	OKTIBBEHA	5													105
107	OSOLA	5													107
109	PEARL RIVER	5	*												109
111	PERRY	5													111
113	PINE	5													113
115	POUNTOC	5													115
117	POUNTISS	5													117
119	QUITMAN	5													119
121	RANKIN	5	*												121
123	SCOTT	5	*												123
125	SHARKEY	5													125
127	SIMPSON	5													127
129	SMITH	5													129
131	STONE	5													131
133	SUNFLOWER	5													133
135	TALLAHATCHIE	5	*												135
137	TATE	5	*												137
139	TIPPAN	5	*												139
141	TISHOMINGO	5	*												141
143	TUNICA	5													143
145	UNION	5													145
147	WALTHALL	5													147
149	WARREN	5													149
151	WASHINGTON	5													151

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=20 STATE=MISSISSIPPI															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
153	WAYNE	49													153
155	WEBSTER	5	*				1								155
157	WILKINSON	5													157
		49													
159	WINSTON	5	*												159
161	YALOWUSHA	5	*												161
163	YAZOO	5	*												163
FIPS STATE NUMBER=20 STATE=MISSISSIPPI															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	ADAMS		2												001
003	ANDERSON	6	*												003
005	ATCHAFALAYA	6	*												005
007	AUDUBON		2												007
009	BAYNE														009
011	BAYNE		2												011
013	BAYNE		2												013
015	BAYNE						1								015
017	BOLLYWOOD						*								017
019	BOONE		2												019
021	BUCHANAN	6	*												021
023	BUTLER	5					*								023
025	CALDWELL		2												025
027	CALLAWAY		2												027
029	CANDLER						1								029
031	CAPT. GIRARD	19													031
		66													
		72													
		77													
033	CARROLL		2												033
035	CARTER						*								035
037	CASS		2												037
039	CEDAR		2												039
041	CHARITON		2												041
043	CHRISTIAN														043
045	CLARK	19													045
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
047	CLAY	6	2												047
049	CLINTON	6	*												049
051	COLE														051
053	COOPER														053
055	CRANFORD			1			1						*		055
057	DADS		2												057
059	DALLAS														059
061	DAVIS	6	2												061
063	DE KALB	6	*												063
065	DEW						1						1		065
067	DOUGLAS						*								067
069	DUNKLIN	5													069
071	FRANKLIN			*			1								071
073	GASCONADE						*								073
075	GEORGE	6	*												075
077	GREEN						*								077
079	GRUNDY		2												079
081	HARRISON	6	2												081
083	HENRY		2				*								083
085	HICKORY														085
087	HOLT	6	*												087
089	HOWARD		2												089
091	HOWELL						1								091
093	IBER			1			1								093
095	JACKSON														095
097	JASPER		2												097
099	JEFFERSON	19													099
		66													
		72													
		77													
101	JOHNSON		2												101
103	KANE														103
105	LAKE														105
107	LAFAYETTE		2												107
109	LAURENCE														109
111	LEWIS	19													111
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
113	LINCOLN	19													113
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
115	LINCOLN		2												115
117	LIVINGSTON		2												117
119	MCDONALD														119

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=29 STATE=MISSOURI															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AG	FS	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CC
121	HADSON		2												121
123	HADSON			X			*		X				X		123
125	HADSON														125
127	HADSON	19													127
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
129	HEDGES		2												129
131	HILLER						*								131
133	MISSISSIPPI	5													133
		19													
		66													
		72													
		77													
135	HONTYBAU														135
137	HONORS		2												137
139	HOUTCHESBY		2												139
141	HOWARD						*								141
143	FEU HADRID	5													143
145	HUTCHES														145
147	HODGWAY	6	2												147
149	CHERRY						X								149
151	CHERRY						X								151
153	CHERRY						*								153
155	PERISCOT	5													155
157	PERRY	19													157
		66													
		72													
		77													
159	PETTER		2												159
161	PHILIPS						X								161
163	PIKE	19													163
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
165	PLATTE	6	*												165
167	POLK						*								167
169	PULASKI						*								169
171	POTTER		2												171
173	RALES	19	2												173
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
175	RANDOLPH		2												175
177	RAT		2												177
179	REYNOLDS			*			*						*		179
181	RIPLEY						*								181
183	ST CHARLES	19													183
		27													
		66													
		72													
		77													
185	ST CLAY		2				*								185
187	ST FRANCIS	19		*			X						X		187
189	ST LOUIS	27													189
		66													
		72													
		77													
193	STE GENEVIEVE	19		*					X				X		193
		66													
		72													
		77													
195	SALLIE		2												195
197	SCHUYLER		2												197
199	SCOTLAND														199
201	SCOTT	5													201
		19													
		66													
		72													
		77													
203	SHAWDOH			*			*								203
205	SHELBY														205
207	STODDARD	5													207
209	STONE														209
211	SULLIVAN		2												211
213	TANEY														213
215	TEXAS						*								215
217	VERMOS		2												217
219	WARREN														219
221	WASHINGTON			X			X						*		221
223	WAYNE						X								223
225	WEBSTER														225
227	WORTH	6	2												227
229	WRIGHT														229

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=30 STATE=MONTANA																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	P2	NO	HI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CC	
001	BEAVERHEAD			X	3	X	X	X				X	X		C01	
003	BIG HORN	25 63	3												C03	
005	BLAINE	6	2												C05	
007	BROOKSHAW	6	1	X		X	X	X					X		C07	
009	CARDON	25 63	2											X	C09	
011	CARTER	6 25 63												X	C11	
013	CASCADE		2	X		X		X					X		C13	
015	CHOUTEAU	6	1												C15	
017	CUSTER	6 25 63	3												C17	
019	DAVIELS	6													C19	
021	DARSON	25 6	3												C21	
023	DEER LODGE	25 63													C23	
025	FALLOU	6	2		2	X	X						X		C25	
027	FERGUS	25 63	2			X							X		C27	
029	FLATHEAD	69											X		C29	
031	GALLATIN	63			3										C31	
033	GASTFIELD	6 25 63	2												C33	
035	GLACIER		2				X								C35	
037	GOLDEN VALLEY	63													C37	
039	GRANITE			X		X							X		C39	
041	HILL	6													C41	
043	JEFFERSON			X	2	X							X		C43	
045	JUDITH BASIN		2				X								C45	
047	LAKE	69													C47	
049	LEWIS AND CLARK	69		X	2	X							X		C49	
051	LIBERTY	6													C51	
053	LINCOLN	69		X		X							X		C53	
055	MCCONE	6 25 63	3												C55	
057	MADISON			X	2	X	X	X					X		C57	
059	MAGNET	63	1				X						X		C59	
061	MUSKAL	69				X							X		C61	
063	MUSKOGA	69				X									C63	
065	MUSKOGUE	25 63	3												C65	
067	PARK	63		X	3	X		X					X		C67	
069	PETROLEUM	25													C69	
071	PHILLIPS	6			3	X							X		C71	
073	POUNDER														C73	
075	POUNDER RIVER	6 25 63	3												C75	
077	POWELL	69				X		X					X		C77	
079	PRAIRIE	6 25 63	2												C79	
081	RAVALLI					X							X		C81	
083	RICHLAND	6 25 63	2												C83	
085	ROOSEVELT	6 25	2												C85	
087	ROSBUD	6 25 63	3												C87	
089	SANDERS	69			3								X		C89	
091	SHERIDAN	6 25	2												C91	
093	SILVER HORN			X	2	X							X		C93	
095	STILLWATER	63	1	X		X	X		X				X		C95	
097	SWEET GRASS	63													C97	
099	TETON						X								C99	
101	TOOLS	6													101	
103	TREASURY	25 63	1												103	
105	VALLEY	6 25													105	
107	WHEATLAND														107	
109	WIBAUX	6 25 63	2												109	
111	YELLOWSTONE	25 63	2												111	

FIPS STATE NUMBER=31 STATE=NEBRASKA																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IRP	COAL	CU	G_T	AD	PS	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC	
001	ADAMS	6													001	
		12														
003	ANTHOLPE	6													003	
		52														
005	ARTHUR	6													005	
		52														
007	BAUMER	52													007	
009	BLAINE	6													009	
		52														
011	BLOOM	6													011	
		52														
013	BOE BUTTE	6													013	
		12														
		52														
015	BOYD	6													015	
		12														
		52														
017	BROWN	6													017	
		12														
		52														
019	BUFFALO	6													019	
		12														
021	BURT	6													021	
023	BUTLER	6													023	
025	CASS	6													025	
027	CELANO	6													027	
029	CHASE														029	
031	CHERRY	6													031	
		12														
		52														
033	CHEYENNE														033	
035	CLAY	6													035	
037	COLFAX	6													037	
039	CONING	6													039	
041	CUSTER	6													041	
		52														
043	DAKOTA	6													043	
045	DAVIS	6													045	
		12														
		52														
047	DAWSON	6													047	
		12														
		52														
049	DEUEL														049	
051	DIXON	6													051	
053	DODGE	6													053	
055	DOUGLAS	6													055	
057	DUNN														057	
059	FILLMORE	6													059	
061	FRANKLIN	6													061	
		12														
063	FRONTIER	6													063	
		12														
065	FURNAS	6													065	
		12														
067	GAGE	6													067	
069	GARDEN	52													069	
071	GARFIELD	6													071	
		52														
073	GOSPER	6													073	
		12														
075	GRANT	6													075	
		52														
077	GREELEY	6													077	
		52														
079	HALL	6													079	
		12														
081	HAMILTON	6													081	
		12														
083	HARLAN	6													083	
		12														
085	HAYES														085	
087	HITCHCOCK														087	
089	HOLT	6													089	
		12														
		52														
091	HOOVER	6													091	
		52														
093	HOWARD	6													093	
		12														
095	JEFFERSON	6													095	
097	JOHNSON	6													097	
099	KEARNEY	6													099	
		12														
101	KEITH	12													101	
		52														
103	KETA PANA	6													103	
		12														
		52														
105	KIRKALL	25													105	
107	KNOX	6													107	
		12														

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=31 STATE=NEBRASKA																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	O_T	AV	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CO	
109	LINCOLN	6													109	
111	LINCOLN	6													111	
		12														
		52														
113	LOGAN	6													113	
		52														
115	LOUP	6													115	
		52														
117	MCNEERSON	6													117	
		52														
119	RADISON	6													119	
121	HEBRICK	6													121	
		12														
123	ROBERTS	52													123	
125	SAUCE	6													125	
		12														
127	FRANKLIN	6													127	
129	BUCKHOLLS	6													129	
131	OTIS	6													131	
133	PAWNEE	6													133	
135	PERKINS	12													135	
137	PHILIPS	6													137	
		12														
139	PURDUE	6													139	
141	PLATTE	6													141	
		12														
143	POLK	6													143	
		12														
145	RED WILLOW	6													145	
147	RICHARDSON	6													147	
149	ROCK	6													149	
		12														
		52														
151	SALINE	6													151	
153	SARPY	6													153	
155	SAUNDERS	6													155	
157	SCOTT'S BLUFF	52													157	
159	STANLEY	6													159	
161	SHERIDAN	6													161	
		12														
		52														
163	SHERMAN	6													163	
		12														
165	SIOUX	6													165	
		12														
		52														
167	STANTON	6													167	
169	THAYER	6													169	
171	THOMAS	6													171	
		52														
173	THURSTON	6													173	
175	VALLEY	6													175	
		52														
177	WASHINGTON	6													177	
179	WATNE	6													179	
181	WEBSTER	6													181	
183	WHEELER	6													183	
185	YORK	6													185	
		12														

FIPS STATE NUMBER=32 STATE=NEVADA																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	O_T	AV	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC	
001	CHURCHILL	53			1	1			1				1		001	
003	CLARK	13		1	3	1			1				1		003	
		28														
005	DOUGLAS				3		1							1	005	
007	ELKO			1	1	1		1					1	1	007	
009	ESMERALDA			1	3	1							1		009	
011	TOBIE			1	1	1	1		1				1		011	
013	WASHOE				1	1	1	1					1	1	013	
015	WYANDOTT			1	2	1	1		1				1	1	015	
017	LINCOLN	13		1		1	1						1		017	
019	LYON	53		1	2	1	1						1		019	
021	MINERAL			1	3	1							1		021	
023	PIKE	13			2	1	1						1	1	023	
025	PRINCE			1	1	1	1	1					1		025	
027	STONEMAN	53			1	1	1						1		027	
029	STONEMAN	53			1	1	1						1		029	
		54														
031	WASHOE	53			1	1							1	1	031	
		54														
033	WHITE PINE	13		1	2	1							1		033	
035	CARSON CITY				3									3	035	

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=33 STATE=NEW HAMPSHIRE															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IRP	COAL	CU	G_T	BU	PT	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	BELKNAP	36 76													C01
003	CARROLL	36 76													C03
005	CARROLL	36 76													C05
007	COOS	36 76		X		1							X		C07
009	GRAFTON	36 76													C09
011	HILLSBOROUGH	36 76													C11
013	MERRIMACK	36 76													C13
015	ROCKINGHAM	36 76													C15
017	STAFFORD	36 76													C17
019	SULLIVAN	36 76													C19
FIPS STATE NUMBER=34 STATE=NEW JERSEY															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IRP	COAL	CU	G_T	BU	PT	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CO
001	ATLANTIC	19 24 51 76			1										C01
003	BURDEN	22 51		X											C03
005	DUBLINGTON	51 76			1										C05
007	CANDLER	51 76													C07
009	CAPE MAY	19 24 51 76													C09
011	CUMBERLAND	19 51 76													C11
013	ESSEX	22 51													C13
015	GLOUCESTER	19 51 76													C15
017	HUDSON	51													C17
019	HUNTERDON	51 76													C19
021	MERCER	51 76													C21
023	MIDDLESEX	22 51													C23
025	MORRISTOWN	22 24 51 76			1										C25
027	MORRIS	51 76					X								C27
029	OCEAN	22 24 51 76			1										C29
031	PASSAIC	51 76					X								C31
033	SARATOGA	19 51 76													C33
035	SOMERSET	51													C35
037	SUSSEX	51 76					X	X							C37
039	UNION	22 51													C39
041	WARREN	51 76		X			X								C41

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=35 STATE=NEW MEXICO															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	BERNALILLO	57			0	X		X							001
003	CAYMAN	13			2	X		X					X	X	003
005	CHAVES	20													005
007	COLFAX	57													007
009	CUBBY	59	3			X		X							009
011	DE BACA	59													011
013	DONA ANA	57		X	2	X	X	X					X		013
015	EDDY	57													015
017	GRANT	60													017
019	GUADALUPE	13		X	3	X	X	X	X				X		019
021	HARDING	20								2					021
023	HIDALGO	57		X											023
025	LEA	59													025
027	LINCOLN	13		X	2	X		X					X		027
029	LOS ALAMOS	20													029
031	LOMA	67													031
033	MCHINLEY	67	1				X	X	X						033
035	MOBL	57			0			X					X	X	035
037	NIEMO	13	2		3										037
039	PIG ARRIBA	25													039
041	ROOSEVELT	67		X	3	X	X	X							041
043	SANDOVAL	59													043
045	SAN JUAN	13	2		1	X							X	X	045
047	SAN MIGUEL	25													047
049	SANTA FE	57		X	0	X		X					X		049
051	SIERRA	59	2	X		X	X	X					X	X	051
053	SOCORRO	57	2	X	2	X	X	X					X	X	053
055	TAOS	60													055
057	TORRANCE	57			3			X							057
059	UNION	67													059
061	VALENCIA	59	1		0			X						X	061

FIPS STATE NUMBER=36 STATE=NEW YORK															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	SI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	ALBANY	22													001
003	ALLEGANY	51													003
005	BROOK	76													005
007	BROOKS	11													007
009	CATTARAUGUS	22			1										009
011	CATOGA	51													011
013	CHAUTAUQUA	76													013
015	CHENANGO	11													015
017	CHENANGO	76													017
019	CLINTON	10													019
021	COLUMBIA	51													021
023	CORTLAND	76													023
025	DELAWARE	11													025

[illegible]

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER-36 STATE-NEW YORK															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	MT	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	PIPS_CC
105	SULLY	36													105
107	TIOGA	51		X											107
109	TOMPKINS	76			1										109
111	ULSTER	51			1										111
113	WARREN	76													113
115	WASHINGTON	22													115
117	WAYNE	51					X								117
119	WESTCHESTER	76		X			X								119
121	WYOMING	76													121
123	YATES	11													123

PIPS STATE NUMBER-37 STATE-NORTH CAROLINA															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	MT	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	PIPS_CC
001	ALABAMA	29													C01
003	ALABAMA	32													C03
005	ALABAMA	30													C05
007	ALABAMA	49													C07
009	ALABAMA	29		X			X						X		C09
011	ALABAMA	32					X								C11
013	ALABAMA	30									1	X			C13
015	ALABAMA	49									2				C15
017	ALABAMA	29													C17
019	ALABAMA	32			1						2				C19
021	ALABAMA	30													C21
023	ALABAMA	49					X								C23
025	ALABAMA	29					X								C25
027	ALABAMA	32													C27
029	ALABAMA	30									1				C29
031	ALABAMA	49													C31
033	ALABAMA	29									2				C33
035	ALABAMA	32													C35
037	ALABAMA	30													C37
039	ALABAMA	49													C39
041	ALABAMA	29					X				1				C41
043	ALABAMA	32													C43
045	ALABAMA	30													C45
047	ALABAMA	49		X	1		X				2				C47
049	ALABAMA	29			1						2				C49
051	ALABAMA	32													C51
053	ALABAMA	30													C53
055	ALABAMA	49													C55
057	ALABAMA	29									1				C57
059	ALABAMA	32													C59
061	ALABAMA	30													C61
063	ALABAMA	49													C63
065	ALABAMA	29													C65
067	ALABAMA	32													C67
069	ALABAMA	30													C69
071	ALABAMA	49													C71
073	ALABAMA	29													C73
075	ALABAMA	32													C75
077	ALABAMA	30													C77
079	ALABAMA	49													C79
081	ALABAMA	29									1				C81
083	ALABAMA	32													C83
085	ALABAMA	30													C85
087	ALABAMA	49													C87
089	ALABAMA	29													C89
091	ALABAMA	32													C91
093	ALABAMA	30													C93
095	ALABAMA	49													C95
097	ALABAMA	29													C97
099	ALABAMA	32													C99
101	ALABAMA	30													C101
103	ALABAMA	49													C103
105	ALABAMA	29													C105
107	ALABAMA	32													C107
109	ALABAMA	30													C109
111	ALABAMA	49													C111
113	ALABAMA	29													C113
115	ALABAMA	32													C115
117	ALABAMA	30													C117
119	ALABAMA	49													C119
121	ALABAMA	29													C121
123	ALABAMA	32													C123
125	ALABAMA	30													C125
127	ALABAMA	49													C127
129	ALABAMA	29													C129
131	ALABAMA	32													C131
133	ALABAMA	30													C133
135	ALABAMA	49													C135
137	ALABAMA	29													C137
139	ALABAMA	32													C139
141	ALABAMA	30													C141
143	ALABAMA	49													C143
145	ALABAMA	29													C145
147	ALABAMA	32													C147
149	ALABAMA	30													C149
151	ALABAMA	49													C151
153	ALABAMA	29													C153
155	ALABAMA	32													C155
157	ALABAMA	30													C157
159	ALABAMA	49													C159
161	ALABAMA	29													C161
163	ALABAMA	32													C163
165	ALABAMA	30													C165
167	ALABAMA	49													C167
169	ALABAMA	29													C169
171	ALABAMA	32													C171
173	ALABAMA	30													C173
175	ALABAMA	49													C175
177	ALABAMA	29													C177
179	ALABAMA	32													C179
181	ALABAMA	30													C181
183	ALABAMA	49													C183
185	ALABAMA	29													C185
187	ALABAMA	32													C187
189	ALABAMA	30													C189
191	ALABAMA	49													C191
193	ALABAMA	29													C193
195	ALABAMA	32													C195
197	ALABAMA	30													C197
199	ALABAMA	49													C199

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

[illegible]

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=37 STATE=NORTH CAROLINA																
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	SI	O_S	PERF	P	AS	S	PIPS_CC	
159	DOUGLAS			X		X							X		159	
161	DURHAM														161	
163	EDGEWATER														163	
165	EDGEWATER														165	
167	EDGEWATER					X									167	
169	EDGEWATER														169	
171	EDGEWATER														171	
173	EDGEWATER	44		X		X									173	
175	EDGEWATER	29													175	
177	EDGEWATER	32													177	
		38														
		49														
179	EDGEWATER					X									179	
181	EDGEWATER														181	
183	EDGEWATER														183	
185	EDGEWATER														185	
187	EDGEWATER	29													187	
		32														
		38														
		49														
189	EDGEWATER														189	
191	EDGEWATER														191	
193	EDGEWATER														193	
195	EDGEWATER														195	
197	EDGEWATER														197	
199	EDGEWATER														199	

PIPS STATE NUMBER=38 STATE=NORTH DAKOTA																
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	SI	O_S	PRAT	P	AS	S	PIPS_CO	
001	ADAMS	6	2												001	
		25														
003	ADAMS	6													003	
		70														
005	ADAMS	6													005	
007	ADAMS	6	1					1					1		007	
		25														
009	ADAMS	6													009	
011	ADAMS	6	2										1		011	
		25														
013	ADAMS	6	2												013	
		25														
015	ADAMS	6	2												015	
		25														
017	ADAMS	6													017	
019	ADAMS	6													019	
021	ADAMS	6													021	
		70														
023	ADAMS	6	2												023	
		25														
025	ADAMS	6	1												025	
		25														
027	ADAMS	6													027	
		70														
029	ADAMS	6													029	
031	ADAMS	6													031	
		70														
033	ADAMS	6	2												033	
		25														
		63														
035	ADAMS	6													035	
		71														
037	ADAMS	6	2												037	
		25														
039	ADAMS	6													039	
041	ADAMS	6	2												041	
		25														
043	ADAMS	6													043	
		70														
045	ADAMS	6													045	
		70														
047	ADAMS	6													047	
		70														
049	ADAMS	6	2												049	
		25														
051	ADAMS	6													051	
		70														
053	ADAMS	6	2												053	
		25														
		63														
055	ADAMS	6	1												055	
		25														
057	ADAMS	6	1												057	
		25														
059	ADAMS	6	2												059	
		25														
061	ADAMS	6	2												061	
		25														
063	ADAMS	6													063	

FIPS STATE NUMBER=39 STATE=ORIG															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	18P	COAL	CU	Q_T	20	PT	80	82	Q_B	PRST	P	86	8	FIPS_CC
001	ADAMS	19								1					001
		65													
		77													
003	ALLEN	11													003
		77													
005	ASHLAND	11													005
		77													
007	ASTORIA	11								1					007
		61													
		73													
		77													
009	ATWENT	77	1												009
011	AUGLAITE	11													011
		77													
013	BELMONT	77	1												013
015	BROOK	19													015
		65													
		77													
017	BUTLER	77													017
019	CADWELL	77	2												019
021	CHAMPAGNE	77													021
023	CLARK	77													023
025	CLERMONT	19													025
		77													
027	CLINTON	77													027
029	COLUMBIANA	77	2												029
031	COOSCOUNTY	77	2												031
033	CRAWFORD	11								1					033
		77													
035	CUTABOGA	11								1					035
		61													
		73													
		77													
037	DARE	77													037
039	DELANCE	11								1					039
		77													
041	DELAWARE	77								1					041
043	DEWE	11								1					043
		61													
		73													
		77													
045	FAIRFIELD	77													045
047	FAYETTE	77													047
049	FRANKLIN	77								1					049
051	FULTON	11								1					051
		77													
053	GALLIA	77	2												053
055	GRANGE	11								1					055
		77													
057	GREENE	77													057

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=39 STATE=OHIO																
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AO	FE	NO	MI	O_S	PRAT	P	AO	O	PIPS_CC	
059	GUEHRSEY	77	1												059	
061	HAMILTON	77													061	
063	HARCOCK	77													063	
065	HARRIS	77													065	
067	HARRISON	77	1												067	
069	HESSY	77								1					069	
071	HIGHLAND	77								1					071	
073	HOCKESS	77	2												073	
075	HOLMES	77	2												075	
077	HUDON	77								1					077	
079	JACKSON	77	2												079	
081	JEFFERSON	77	1												081	
083	KNOX	77								1					083	
085	LAKESIDE	77													085	
087	LAURENCE	77	2												087	
089	LICKING	77								1					089	
091	LOGAN	77								1					091	
093	LOKAY	77													093	
095	LUKE	77								1					095	
097	MADISON	77													097	
099	MADISON	77	2							1					099	
101	MADISON	77													101	
103	MADISON	77													103	
105	MADISON	77	2												105	
107	MADISON	77													107	
109	MADISON	77													109	
111	MADISON	77	2												111	
113	MADISON	77													113	
115	MADISON	77	2												115	
117	MADISON	77								1					117	
119	MADISON	77	2												119	
121	MADISON	77	2												121	
123	MADISON	77													123	
125	MADISON	77													125	
127	MADISON	77	2												127	
129	MADISON	77								1					129	
131	MADISON	77								1					131	
133	MADISON	77													133	
135	MADISON	77													135	
137	MADISON	77													137	
139	MADISON	77													139	
141	MADISON	77								1					141	
143	MADISON	77													143	
145	MADISON	77													145	
147	MADISON	77	1							1					147	
149	MADISON	77													149	
151	MADISON	77	2												151	
153	MADISON	77								1					153	
155	MADISON	77								1					155	
157	MADISON	77	3												157	
159	MADISON	77													159	
161	MADISON	77													161	
163	MADISON	77	2												163	
165	MADISON	77													165	
167	MADISON	77	2												167	
169	MADISON	77	1												169	
171	MADISON	77								1					171	
173	MADISON	77													173	
175	MADISON	77													175	

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

[illegible]

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

-----PIPS STATE NUMBER=40 STATE=OKLAHOMA-----															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AU	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
147	WASHINGTON	19													147
149	WASHITA	19													149
151	WOODS	19													151
153	WOODWARD	19													153
		59													

PIPS STATE NUMBER=41 STATE=OREGON															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AU	FE	NO	RI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
001	BAKER	1		X	2	X							X		C01
003	BENTON														C03
005	CLATSOP				2										C05
007	CLATSOP	31													C07
009	COLUMBIA						X								C09
011	COOS	31	1				X								C11
013	COOK	1													C13
015	CURRY	10							X						C15
		31													
017	DESCHUTES				1										C17
019	DODGAS	31			2				X				X		C19
021	GILLIAM	1													C21
023	GRANT	1			2	X							X		C23
025	HARNEY	50			1										C25
027	WCOE RIVER	1			2										C27
029	JACKSON	10				X			X						C29
031	JEFFERSON	1			2								X		C31
033	JOSEPHINE			X		X			X						C33
035	KLARATH	10			2										C35
		35													
037	LAKE	10			1									X	C37
039	LAKE	31			2	X							X		C39
041	LINCOLN	31													C41
043	LISS														C43
045	HALSBUR				1	X								X	C45
047	HARISON				2										C47
049	HOSKINS	1													C49
051	HEITZMAN														C51
053	POLK														C53
055	SHERMAN	1													C55
057	TILLAMOOK	31													C57
059	ORATILLA	1			3										C59
061	UNION	1			2										C61
063	WALLOWA	1													C63
065	WASCO	1			2										C65
067	WASHINGTON														C67
069	WHEELER	1													C69
071	YAMHILL														C71

PIPS STATE NUMBER=42 STATE=PENNSYLVANIA															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AN	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
001	ADAMS	51													C01
		76													
003	ALLIQUIPPY	76	2												C03
005	ARMSTRONG	76	3												C05
007	BEAVER	76	2												C07
009	BERTON	51	2		1		X								C09
		76													
011	BUTTS	14		X		X	X						X		C11
		51													
		76													
013	BLAIR	51	2		1		X								C13
		76													
015	BRADFORD	51	2		1										C15
		76													
017	BUCKS	51													C17
		76													
019	BUTLER	76	1				X								C19
021	CAMBERTA	51	3		1										C21
		76													
023	CARLTON	76	2		1										C23
025	CARLOS	51	2												C25
		76													
027	CENTRE	51	2				X								C27
		76													
029	CHESTER	51													C29
		76													
031	CLAYTON	76	2												C31
033	CLEARFIELD	51	3		1										C33
		76													
035	CLINTON	14	2		1										C35
		51													
		76													
037	COLUMBIA	51	3												C37
		76													
039	CRAWFORD	11													C39
		76													

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=42 STATE=PENNSYLVANIA															
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	IDP	COAL	CU	G_T	AD	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CO
041	CUMBERLAND	51 76													041
043	DAUPHIN	51 76	2												043
045	DELAWARE	51 76													045
047	ELK	76	2		1										047
049	ERIE	11 76													049
051	FAYETTE	76	3		1		X								051
053	FOREST	76													053
055	FRANKLIN	51 76													055
057	FULTON	51 76	2												057
059	GREENUP	76	3												059
061	HUNTINGDON	51 76	2												061
063	INDIANA	76	3		1										063
065	JEFFERSON	76	2		1										065
067	JUNIATA	51 76					X								067
069	LANCASTER	51 76	2												069
071	LANCASTER	14 51 76		X					X						071
073	LAWRENCE	76	2												073
075	LEBANON	14 51 76	2	X		X	X						X		075
077	LEHIGH	51 76					X								077
079	LUKE	14 51 76	2												079
081	LYCONING	14 51 76	2		1										081
083	MCCASKEY	76	2												083
085	MERCER	76	2												085
087	MILLER	51 76													087
089	MONROE	51 76													089
091	MONTGOMERY	51 76													091
093	MONTGOMERY	14 51 76													093
095	MONTGOMERY	51 76													095
097	MONTGOMERY	14 51 76	2												097
099	MONTGOMERY	51 76													099
101	PHILADELPHIA	51 76													101
103	PIKE	51 76													103
105	POTTER	11 51 76			1										105
107	SCHUYLKILL	14 51 76	3												107
109	SOMERSET	51 76													109
111	SOMERSET	51	3		1										111
113	SULLIVAN	51 76	2		1										113
115	SUSQUEHANNA	14 51 76			1										115
117	TIOGA	51 76	2		1										117
119	UNION	14 51 76													119
121	WARREN	76	2												121
123	WASHINGTON	76													123
125	WASHINGTON	76	3												125
127	WASHINGTON	51 76	1												127
129	WESTMORELAND	76	2		1										129
131	WESTMORELAND	14 51 76			1										131
133	YORK	51 76					X								133

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=04 STATE=RHODE ISLAND															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IMP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	BRIISTOL	36													C01
003	STUT	36													C03
005	WENPORT	24													C05
		36													
007	PROVIDENCE	36					X								C07
009	WASHINGTON	24													C09
		26													
		36													
FIPS STATE NUMBER=05 STATE=SOUTH CAROLINA															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IMP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	AUSSEVILLE														C01
003	BATES														C03
005	ALLENDALE	09			1										C05
		55													
007	ANDERSON														C07
009	BARNES	09			1										C09
011	BARNWELL	55			1										C11
013	BEAUFORT	24			1						2				C13
		29													
		32													
		38													
		55													
015	BERKELEY	29			1						2				C15
		32													
		38													
		09													
017	CALHOUN				1										C17
019	CHARLESTON	24			1						2				C19
		29													
		32													
		38													
		09													
021	CHEROKEE														C21
023	CHERRY														C23
025	CHERRYFIELD	09				X									C25
027	CLAYTON	09													C27
029	COLLETON	24			1						2				C29
		29													
		32													
		38													
		09													
031	DARLINGTON	09													C31
033	DILLON	09													C33
035	DODCHESTER	29			1						2				C35
		32													
		09													
037	DORCHESTER														C37
039	FAIRFIELD														C39
041	FLORENCE	09													C41
043	GEORGETOWN	24			1						2				C43
		29													
		32													
		38													
		09													
045	GREENVILLE														C45
047	GREENWOOD														C47
049	HARTMAN	09			1						2				C49
		55													
051	HOBBS	24			1						2				C51
		29													
		32													
		38													
		09													
053	JASPER	24									2				C53
		29													
		32													
		38													
		09													
		55													
055	KIRKLAND														C55
057	LANCASTER					X		X							C57
059	LAURENS														C59
061	LEE														C61
063	LEXINGTON														C63
065	MCCORMICK					X									C65
067	MARTIN	09			1						2				C67
069	MARTIN	09													C69
071	MARTIN														C71
073	MARTIN														C73
075	MARTIN	09			1										C75
077	MARTIN														C77
079	MARTIN														C79
081	MARTIN														C81
083	MARTIN														C83
085	MARTIN	09													C85
087	MARTIN														C87
089	MARTIN	09													C89
091	MARTIN														C91

[illegible]

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=46 STATE=SOUTH DAKOTA															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CC
127	UNION	70													127
129	VALPOUR	6													129
131	WASHTAUGH	6													131
135	WATKINS	6													135
137	WICHITA	70													137
137	WICHITA	6	1												137
FIPS STATE NUMBER=47 STATE=TEXAS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AS	PS	NO	NI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	S	FIPS_CC
001	ANDERSON	00	2							1					C01
003	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C03
005	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C05
007	BRECKINRIDGE	00	2							1					C07
009	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C09
011	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C11
013	BRECKINRIDGE	00	2							1					C13
015	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C15
017	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C17
019	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C19
021	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C21
023	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C23
025	BRECKINRIDGE	00	2							1					C25
027	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C27
029	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C29
031	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C31
033	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C33
035	BRECKINRIDGE	00	2												C35
037	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C37
039	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C39
041	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C41
043	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C43
045	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C45
047	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C47
049	BRECKINRIDGE	00	2												C49
051	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C51
053	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C53
055	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C55
057	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C57
059	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C59
061	BRECKINRIDGE	00	1												C61
063	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C63
065	BRECKINRIDGE	00	2							1					C65
067	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C67
069	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C69
071	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C71
073	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C73
075	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C75
077	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C77
079	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C79
081	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C81
083	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C83
085	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C85
087	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C87
089	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C89
091	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C91
093	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C93
095	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C95
097	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C97
099	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C99
101	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C101
103	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C103
105	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C105
107	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C107
109	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C109
111	BRECKINRIDGE	00								1					C111
113	BRECKINRIDGE	00													C113

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

[illegible][illegible]

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=00 STATE=TEXAS															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IMP	COLL	CU	G_T	AO	PS	NO	DI	O_S	PRAT	P	AO	N	FIPS_CC
053	BURNET	19													053
055	CALDWELL	67			1										055
057	CALHOUN	19	2												057
059	CALLAHAN	67													059
061	CASIMIRO	6													061
063	CAMP	20													063
065	CARSON	19	2												065
067	CARR	67													067
069	CASTRO	19													069
071	CHANDLER	6													071
073	CHEROKEE	24													073
075	CHILDRESS	19	2												075
077	CLAY	59													077
079	COCHRAN	19													079
081	COKE	59													081
083	COLLIER	19													083
085	COLLINS	19			1										085
087	COLLINGSWORTH	59													087
089	COLORADO	19													089
091	CORNELL	67			1										091
093	CORPUS CHRISTI	19													093
095	COTTON	19													095
097	COOPER	67													097
099	COSBY	19													099
101	COTTELL	19													101
103	CRANE	59													103
105	CRANE	67													105
107	CROCKETT	59													107
109	CROSBY	59													109
111	CULBERTSON	57													111
113	DALLAS	59													113
115	DALLAS	59			1										115
117	DAWSON	59													117
119	DEAF SMITH	59													119
121	DELTA	19			1										121
123	DEWITT	59													123
125	DICKENS	59													125
127	DIMMIT	59													127
129	DONLEY	59													129
131	DUVAL	19													131
133	EASTLAND	19													133
135	ECTOR	19													135
137	EDWARDS	67													137
139	ELLIS	19			1										139
141	EL PASO	57													141
143	EMERY	19													143
145	FALLS	19			1										145
147	FARMER	19			1										147
149	FATHEAD	19	2		1										149
151	FISHER	19													151
153	FLOYD	59													153
155	FOARD	19													155
157	FORT BEND	19													157
159	FRANKLIN	19	2												159
161	FREESTONE	19	2		1										161
163	FROST	19			1										163
165	GAINES	59													165
167	GALVESTON	6													167
169	GARZA	20													169
171	GILLIAM	59													171
173	GILLESPIE	19													173
175	GILLESPIE	67													175
177	GILLESPIE	19			1										177
179	GRAY	59													179
181	GRATON	19													181
183	GRIMES	19	2												183
185	GRIMES	67	2		1										185
187	GUADALUPE	59													187
189	HALL	59													189
191	HALL	59													191
193	HAMILTON	19													193
195	HARTFORD	19													195
197	HARRIS	59													197
199	HARDIN	19													199

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER-88															STATE-TREAS		
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	TRP	COAL	CH	G_T	AV	PS	NO	RI	O_U	FEAT	P	AD	U	PIPS_CC		
351	BEUTOS	69													351		
353	BOLAN	19													353		
355	BUNCES	6												I	355		
357	OCHELTREE	26													357		
		19															
		59															
359	OLDMAN	59													359		
361	ORANGE	69													361		
363	PALO PINTO	19													363		
365	PANOLA	2													365		
367	PARKER	19													367		
369	PARKER	59													369		
371	PICOS	57													371		
		60															
		67															
373	POLK														373		
375	POTTER	59													375		
377	PRESTON	57											I		377		
		67															
379	RAINS	2													379		
381	RAHWALL	59													381		
383	REDAW	67													383		
385	REAL	19													385		
		67															
387	RED RIVER	19													387		
389	REYES	57													389		
		60															
		67															
391	REPOSIC	6												I	391		
393	ROBERTS	59													393		
395	ROBERTSON	19	2		1										395		
397	ROCKWALL				1										397		
399	ROOSEVELT	19													399		
401	ROSE	2													401		
403	SADLER	69													403		
405	SAN ANTONIO														405		
407	SAN JACINTO													I	407		
409	SAN PATRICK	6												I	409		
411	SAN SABA	19													411		
		67															
413	SCHLESCHER	19													413		
		67															
415	SCURRY	59													415		
417	SHACKELFORD	19													417		
419	SHULTS	2													419		
421	SIDWELL	19													421		
		59															
423	SMITH						I								423		
425	SOUTHVELL	19													425		
427	STARR	21												I	427		
429	STEPHENS	19													429		
431	STEWART														431		
433	STONERWALL														433		
435	SUTTON	19													435		
		67															
437	SWISHER	59													437		
439	TARRANT														439		
441	TAYLOR	19													441		
443	TEBBELL	57													443		
		67															
445	TERRE	59													445		
447	THORNTON														447		
449	TITUS	2													449		
451	TOLSON	19													451		
453	TRAVIS	19			1										453		
		67															
455	TRINITY	2													455		
457	TYLER														457		
459	UPSHUR														459		
461	UTAH	57													461		
		67															
463	UTAH	67			1					2					463		
465	VAL VERDE	57													465		
		67															
467	VAN HANDEL	2													467		
469	VICTORIA	6												I	469		
471	VALDES	2												I	471		
473	VALLES													I	473		
475	WARD	57													475		
		67															
477	WASHINGTON	19	2		1									I	477		
479	WEBB													I	479		
481	WEBSTER													I	481		
483	WEBSTER	19													483		
		59															
485	WICHITA	19													485		
487	WILBARDUS	19													487		
489	WILLACY	6													489		
		21															
		24															
491	WILLIAMSON	19			1										491		
		67															

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=48 STATE=TEXAS															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CR	G_T	AB	FE	NO	NE	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
493	WILSON	67			1										493
495	WINDLER														495
497	WISS														497
499	WOOD		2												499
501	TOAKEN	55													501
503	TOONG														503
505	TAPOTA	21												X	505
507	TAVALA				1										507

PIPS STATE NUMBER=49 STATE=UTAH															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CR	G_T	AB	FE	NO	NE	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
001	STAVEN			X	1	X		X					X	X	001
003	BOX RIDER	25		X	3								X		003
005	CACHE	25			3										005
007	CARDOX	13	2							3					007
009	CLAGGETT	25								1					009
011	DAVIS	25													011
013	DOCKENSBY	13			1					3					013
015	EMERY	13	2							1				X	015
017	GARFIELD	25	1							2				X	017
019	GRAND	13								3				X	019
021	IRON	25	1		2	X	X						X	X	021
023	JOAB	25		X	2	X							X	X	023
025	KANE	13	3											X	025
027	KILLARD	25			1										027
029	KODCAR	25													029
031	KODCAR	13				X							X	X	031
033	KICH	25													033
035	SALT LAKE	25		X	3	X	X						X		035
037	SAN JUAN	13		X						2				X	037
039	SANPETE	25			3										039
041	SEVING	13	2		1									X	041
043	SUMMIT	25								1					043
045	TOOELE	25		X	3	X							X		045
047	UTAH	13	2	X	3					3		X	X		047
049	UTAH	25		X		X				1			X		049
051	WASATCH	13		X		X				1			X		051
053	WASHINGTON	25		X	2		X						X		053
055	WATTS	13	2							2				X	055
057	WEBER	25			3										057

PIPS STATE NUMBER=50 STATE=VERMONT															
PIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CR	G_T	AB	FE	NO	NE	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	PIPS_CC
001	ADDISON	36													001
003	SPRINGFIELD	36													003
005	CALEDONIA	36													005
007	CRUTCHFIELD	36													007
009	ESSEX	36													009
011	FRANKLIN	36													011
013	GRAND ISLE	36													013
015	LAMONT	36													015
017	ORANGE	36		X									X		017
019	ORLEANS	36													019
021	PUTLAND	36							X						021

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PIPS STATE NUMBER=50 STATE=VERMONT															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IMP	COAL	CU	G_T	NO	PS	NO	NI	O_S	PEAT	P	AC	S	PIPS_CC
023	WASHINGTON	76													C23
025	WINDHAM	22													C25
027	WINDSOR	26													C27
		76													
		26													
		76													
		26													
		76													
		26													
		76													
PIPS STATE NUMBER=51 STATE=VIRGINIA															
PIPS_CO	COUNTY	IMP	COAL	CU	G_T	NO	PS	NO	NI	O_S	PEAT	P	AC	S	PIPS_CC
001	ACCOMACK	10													C01
		20													
		27													
		51													
003	ALBERTA	51													C03
005	ALLEGANY	10													C05
		51													
007	ANNELE	10													C07
		51													
009	ARMIST	10													C09
		51													
011	ARROWHART	51													C11
013	ARLINGTON	10													C13
		19													
		51													
		76													
015	ARRESTA	10													C15
		51													
017	BATH	51													C17
019	BEDFORD	51													C19
021	BLAND	51													C21
023	BOTETOUNT	10													C23
		51													
025	BOWDOCK	51													C25
027	BUCKHART	10													C27
029	BUCKINGHAM	10													C29
		51													
031	CAMPBELL	51													C31
033	CADWELL	10													C33
		19													
		51													
035	CARDWELL	10													C35
036	CHARLES CITY	10													C36
		19													
		27													
		51													
037	CHARLOTTE	51													C37
041	CHRISTENFIELD	10													C41
		51													
043	CLARK	10													C43
		51													
		76													
045	CLATS	51													C45
047	CULBERT	51													C47
		76													
049	CUMBERLAND	10													C49
		51													
051	DICKERSON	05													C51
053	DIVISION	51													C53
055	ESSEX	10													C55
		19													
		27													
		51													
059	FAIRFAX	10													C59
		19													
		51													
		76													
061	FAGGUE	51													C61
		76													
063	FLOYD	51													C63
065	FLOYD	51													C65
067	FRAZIER	51													C67
069	FREDERICK	51													C69
		76													
071	GILES	10													C71
073	GLOUCESTER	10													C73
		19													
		27													
		51													
075	GOCHLAND	51													C75
077	GRATON	51													C77
079	GRAYSON	51													C79
081	GREENVILLE	51													C81
083	HALIFAX	51													C83
085	HANOVER	10													C85
		51													

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=51 STATE=VIRGINIA															
VIRG_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	S_T	AV	FE	NO	VI	O_S	FERT	P	AS	U	RIPR_CC
087	SPENCER	51													087
089	WISSE														089
091	HIGHLAND	51													091
093	ISLE OF WIGHT	16													093
		19													
		27													
		51													
095	JAMES CITY	16													095
		19													
		27													
		51													
097	KING AND QUEEN	16													097
		19													
		51													
099	KING GEORGE	16													099
		19													
		27													
		51													
101	KING WILLIAM	16													101
		19													
		51													
103	LANCASTER	16													103
		19													
		27													
		51													
105	LEE	65	2				X								105
107	LONDON	16													107
		51													
		76													
109	LOUISA	51		X		X							X		109
111	LUKEBURGH	51													111
113	MADISON	51													113
115	NATHANIEL	16													115
		19													
		27													
		51													
117	NICKLESBURGH	51													117
119	NICHOLSON	16													119
		19													
		27													
		51													
121	NORTHAMPTON	16	2												121
123	NELSON	51													123
125	NEW RIVER	16													125
		19													
		27													
		51													
131	NORTHAMPTON	16													131
		19													
		27													
		51													
133	NORTHERNBERLAND	16													133
		19													
		27													
		51													
135	NORTHWAY	51													135
137	ORANGE	51					X								137
139	PAGE	51													139
		76													
141	PATRICK			X											141
143	PITTSBURGH	51													143
145	POWHELEN	51													145
147	PRINCE EDWARD	65													147
149	PRINCE GEORGE	16													149
		19													
		27													
		51													
153	PRINCE WILLIAM	16		X											153
		51													
		76													
155	PULASKI		2				X								155
157	RAPPAHANNOCK	51													157
		76													
159	RICHMOND	16													159
		19													
		27													
		51													
161	ROANOKE	51													161
163	ROCKBRIDGE	16					X								163
		51													
165	ROCKINGHAM	51													165
		76													
167	ROSSSELL	65	2												167
169	SCOTT	65	2												169
171	SHERMAN	51													171
		76													
173	SMITH						X								173
175	SOUTHAMPTON	51													175
177	SOUTHERN	16		X		X							X		177
		51													
179	STAFFORD	16													179

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=51 STATE=VIRGINIA															
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	C_T	AV	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
181	SHERY	51 18 19 27 51													181
183	SUSSEX	51													183
185	TASKWELL	51	2												185
187	WARREN	51 76													187
191	WASHINGTON	18													191
193	WESTMORELAND	18 19 27 51													193
195	WISE	65	2				1								195
197	WYTHE	18					1						1		197
199	YOKE	18 19 27 51													199
550	DOBPOLE/CHESAPEAKE	18 19 27 51													550
640	HALEPTON	18 19 27 51													640
700	HUSPORT NEWS	18 19 27 51													700
800	SUFFOLK/HARRISBURG	18 19 27 51													800
810	VIRGINIA BEACH	18 19 24 27 51													810

FIPS STATE NUMBER=53 STATE=WASHINGTON															
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	C_T	AV	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	ADAMS	1													001
003	ASOTEN	1													003
005	BENTON	1													005
007	CUTLER	1		1		1	1	1	1				1		007
009	CLALLAN	39 31 39			3										009
011	CLARK	1													011
013	COLUMBIA	1													013
015	COULTE	1													015
017	DOUGLAS	1													017
019	FERRY	1		1		1		1	1				1		019
021	FRANKLIN	1													021
023	GARFIELD	1													023
025	GRANT	1						1							025
027	GRAYS HARBOR	31													027
029	ISLAND	31 39 31													029
031	JEFFERSON	31 39 31													031
033	KING	31 39 31	2			1	1	1							033
035	KITTAP	31 39 31													035
037	KITTITAS	1 39 31	2			1	1	1	1						037
039	KLICHTAT	1													039
041	LEWIS	39	1		2			1							041
043	LINCOLN	31						1							043
045	MANOR	31 39 31													045
047	ORANOGAN	1 39 31		1		1	1	1					1		047
049	PACIFIC	31						1	1				1	1	049
051	PEND ORELLA	31						1	1						051
053	PIERCE	31 39 31	2												053
055	SAN JUAN	31 39 31						1	1						055
057	SEAGUY	31 39 31						1	1						057
059	SKAGWIA	1		1				1							059
061	SPONONISH	31		1	1	1		1	1				1		061
063	SPOKANE	39												1	063

FIPS_CC	COUNTY	INT	COAL	CU	G_T	AU	FE	NO	NI	D_S	PAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
065	STEVENS			X		X	X	X					X	X	065
067	THURSTON	31 39	2												067
069	WADSWORTH														069
071	WALLA WALLA	1			3										071
073	WASHINGTON	31 39	2		2	X	X	X							073
075	WHITMAN	1													075
077	YAKIMA	1 39			3			X							077

FIPS STATE NUMBER=54			STATE=WEST VIRGINIA													
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	IPP	COAL	CU	G_T	AG	FE	HO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC	
001	BADWORE	76	3		1										001	
003	BARTLEY	14								1					003	
		51														
		76														
005	BOONE	76	3												005	
007	BRAITON	76	2		1		I								007	
009	BROOKY	77	2												009	
011	CABELL	77	2												011	
013	CALHOUN	77	1												013	
015	CLAY	77	2												015	
017	DODDRIDGE	77	2												017	
019	FAYETTE	77	3		1										019	
021	GILMER	77	2												021	
023	GRANT	51	2				I			1					023	
		76														
025	GREENBRIER	76	2		1		I			1					025	
027	HANPSHIRE	51								1					027	
		76														
029	HARCOCK	77	2												029	
031	HARDY	51								1					031	
		76														
033	HARRISON	76	2		1										033	
035	JACKSON	77													035	
037	JEFFERSON	14													037	
		51														
		76														
039	KABAWHA	76	3												039	
041	LOUIS	76	2		1		I								041	
043	LYNCH	76	2												043	
045	LOGAN	76	3												045	
047	MCDOWELL	76	3												047	
049	MARTIN	76	3		1										049	
051	MARSHALL	77	3												051	
053	MASON	77	2												053	
055	MCDONALD	76	2							1					055	
057	MCDONALD	51	2							1					057	
		76														
059	MINGO	76	3												059	
061	MCDONALD	76	3		1										061	
063	MCDONALD	76								1					063	
065	MORGAN	51								1					065	
		76														
067	NICHOLAS	76	3		1										067	
069	OHIO	77	2												069	
071	PRUDLETON	51								1					071	
		76														
073	PLEASANTS	77													073	
075	POCAHONTAS	51	2		1		I			1					075	
		76														
077	PRESTON	76	2		1										077	
079	PUTNAM	77	2												079	
081	RALEIGH	77	3												081	
083	RAIDOLPH	51	2		1					1					083	
		76														
085	PITCHER	77													085	
087	POWELL	77	2												087	
089	SHARRERS	76	1												089	
091	TAYLOR	76	2		1		A								091	
093	TUCKER	51	2		1										093	
		76														
095	TYLER	77	2												095	
097	UPSHUR	76	2		1										097	
099	WAYNE	77	2												099	
101	WENSTEN	76	3		1										101	
103	WHEELER	76	2												103	
		77														
105	WINT	77													105	
107	WOOD	77													107	
109	WYOMING	77	3												109	

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=55 STATE=WISCONSIN																
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	IRP	COAL	CU	G_T	AU	FE	NO	HI	O_S	PRAT	P	BC	S	FIPS_CC	
001	ADAMS	11 30 71 77									1				C01	
003	ASHLAND	11 73					X				2				C03	
005	BARRON	30 71 77													C05	
007	BATTFIELD	11 73									2				C07	
009	BROWN	11 73									2				C09	
011	BUFFALO	27 66 72 77													C11	
013	BURBANK	30 71 77													C13	
015	CALUMET	11 30 71 77									2				C15	
017	CHIPPewa	30 71 77													C17	
019	CLARK	30 71 77													C19	
021	COLUMBIA	11 30 71 77									2				C21	
023	CRAWFORD	27 66 72 77													C23	
025	DARE	30 71 77													C25	
027	DODGE	30 71 77					X				2				C27	
029	DOOR	11 73													C29	
031	DOUGLAS	11 30 73 77													C31	
033	DUNN	30 71 77													C33	
035	EAU CLAIRE	30 71 77													C35	
037	FLORENCE	11					X								C37	
039	FOND DU LAC	11 30 71 77									2				C39	
041	FOREST	11									2		X		C41	
043	GRANT	27 66 72 77		X		X									C43	
045	GREEN	71 77													C45	
047	GREEN LAKE	11 30 71 77									2				C47	
049	IOWA	77													C49	
051	JENES	11 73					X				2				C51	
053	JACKSON	71 77					X				1				C53	
055	JEFFERSON	30 71 77									2				C55	
057	JEWELL	30 71 77									1				C57	
059	KENOSHA	11 30 73 77													C59	
061	KENAUWEE	11 73													C61	
063	LA CROIXE	27 66 72													C63	

[illegible]

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

FIPS STATE NUMBER=55 STATE=WISCONSIN															
FIPS_CC	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AW	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
131	WASHINGTON	11 36 71 77									2				131
133	WAUKESHA	11 36 71 77													133
135	WAUPACA	11 36 77									2				135
137	WAUSHARA	11 36 71 77									1				137
139	WIKEPAGO	11 36 71 77									2				139
141	WOOD	11 36 71 77									1				141

FIPS STATE NUMBER=56 STATE=VTORING															
FIPS_CO	COUNTY	INP	COAL	CU	G_T	AW	FE	NO	NI	O_S	PEAT	P	AG	U	FIPS_CC
001	ALBANY	25	2	X		X	X							X	001
003	ALBANY	25	1											X	003
005	CAMPBELL	25	3											X	005
007	CARROLL	13 25	3	X			X			1				X	007
009	CONVERSE	25	3		3									X	009
011	CHOCK	6 25	1											X	011
013	FREMONT	13 25	2		3	X	X							X	013
015	GOSHEN	63												X	015
017	NOT SPRINGS	25	2		3										017
019	JOHNSON	25	3											X	019
021	LARANTIS	25													021
023	LYNCH	13	3		2					1		X		X	023
025	MADISON	25	2											X	025
027	STODOLSKA	63													027
029	PARK	25	2	X		X		X							029
031	PLATTE	25		X			X							X	031
033	SUBVIDER	25	3												033
035	SUBLETTE	13 25								1					035
037	SUNDTAYEN	63	3							1				X	037
039	TUTOR	25			1										039
041	WINTA	13	2							1					041
043	WASHAKIE	25	2												043
045	WESTON	63	2											X	045

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7. Author(s) Robert A. Honig (FWS), Richard J. Olson (Oak Ridge Lab) and William T. Mason, Jr. (FWS)			6.
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15. Supplementary Notes 1:7,500,000-scale maps NOT included with this publication Text material in this publication ONLY available through NTIS			
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) The atlas highlights areas in the conterminous US of potential concern involving coal and minerals development activities and fish and wildlife resources, in particular the Important Resource Problem Areas (IRPs) designated in 1980 by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as areas of emphasis in policymaking. The atlas serves as an initial screening tool for national and regional planners and administrators to help define areas that may require additional analysis prior to development in order to minimize disturbances and adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources and to protect and enhance these resources where practicable. The publication contains maps of selected mineral resources (coal, copper, geothermal resources, gold, iron, molybdenum, nickel, oil shale/tar sands, peat, phosphate, silver, uranium), IRPs, and Federal Endangered and Threatened Animal Species. An overlay of the IRP map is provided: by placing this on a mineral map, counties containing both mineral and wildlife resources will be highlighted. Background information on IRPs, the mineral commodities, and environmental impacts of mineral mining is provided, as well as appendices which tabulate the data displayed in the maps. The document can also be used with a series of 1:7,500,000-scale reproductions of the maps.			
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors coal, copper, geothermal, gold, iron, molybdenum, nickel, oil shale, tar sands, peat, phosphate, silver, uranium, endangered species, threatened species, Important Resource Problems, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms mineral deposits, mineral resources, mining, environmental impacts, fish resources, wildlife resources, national planning, regional planning, natural resources c. COSATI Field/Group 48B, 48A, 57H			
18. Availability Statement unrestricted		19. Security Class (This Report) unclassified	21. No. of Pages xii + 107
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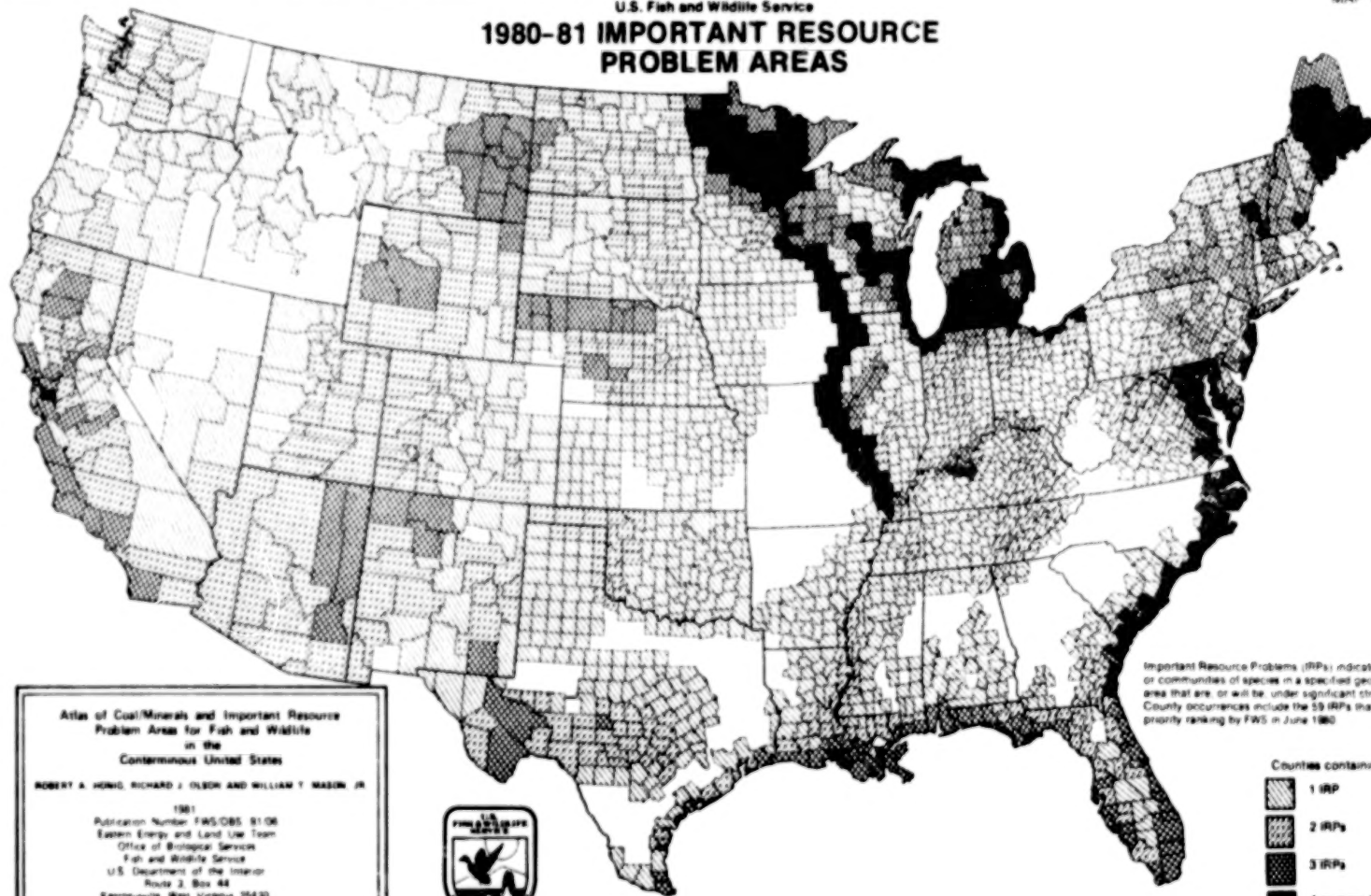
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PAGE

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

MAP 13

1980-81 IMPORTANT RESOURCE PROBLEM AREAS



Important Resource Problems (IRPs) indicate species or communities of species in a specified geographic area that are, or will be, under significant stress. County occurrences include the 59 IRPs that were given priority ranking by FWS in June 1980.

Countries containing

- 1 IRP
- 2 IRPs
- 3 IRPs
- 4 or more IRPs

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1980b.

Atlas of Coal/Minerals and Important Resource
Problem Areas for Fish and Wildlife
in the
Contiguous United States

ROBERT A. HENIG, RICHARD J. OLSON AND WILLIAM T. MASON, JR.

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